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IDENTIFIERS Aid to Families with Dependent Children; *Connecticut; *Indicators

ABSTRACT

This 1996 update to "Connecticut's Children: Still at Risk" is the third annual report examining how children in the state are faring. The title of the report indicates that Connecticut's children are at tremendous risk of failing to become productive adults, and policy decisions in the past year give rise to concern that the situation will be exacerbated. As an update, the report does not repeat much of the general information from 1994's comprehensive look; instead, the update focuses on 14 measures of child well-being and two demographic measures, including poverty, family setting, birthweight, infant mortality, dropouts, child and teen deaths, child abuse referrals, and juvenile violent crime arrests. Each indicator is first presented as a separate table, comparing different cities and regions of the state. Regions with rates worse than the state-wide rate are highlighted. Indexes to the towns and regions, and a map of these regions, are included at the beginning of the section. The same information is then presented again, organized by region instead of by indicator. Where possible, the rate for the region is shown as a percentage better or worse than the state-wide rate. An explanation of terms and methodology used in both sections appears at the back of the report. (EV)

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Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk

1996 Data Update

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Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk

1996 Data Update

Michelle Doucette Cunningham
Director, KIDS 2000

Published by
THE CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN SERVICES
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This book is dedicated to children everywhere —

To their parents, who are working so hard to raise them —

And to all of those people who have made it their life's work to help others.

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for the multi-year commitment it has made to supporting the development of this book and our entire KIDS 2000 initiative. In particular, thanks go to Doug Nelson, for his leadership, Betty King for her insight, and Jennifer Baratz and Bill O'Hare for their dedication to the KIDS COUNT mission.

Many people within the Connecticut Departments of Children and Families, Education, Public Health, Public Safety, and Social Services were incredibly helpful in their provision of data and technical advice. Special thanks go to them as well.

This book would not have been possible without the professional guidance and personal support of the staff at CAHS. They are the best group of people with whom one could ever hope to work. Their sense of humor, the depth of their caring for each other, and their commitment to making the world a better place is inspiring. Each of them has earned my undying admiration and gratitude. Extra special thanks go to Susan McClain who meticulously prepared the layout for the entire book.

On a personal note, Michael Doucette Cunningham, as my partner in all things, contributed greatly to this book through his patient support and good humor. Thank you for everything.

Overview of Contents

The data part of this book is divided into two sections:

The **Child Well-Being Indicators** section is made up of 14 important indicators of the well-being of children and two demographic measures. Each indicator is a separate table, comparing different cities and regions of the state. Regions with rates worse than the statewide rate are highlighted. Indexes to the towns and regions, and a map of these regions, are included at the beginning of this section.

In the **Regional Indicators** section the same child well-being information is presented, but is organized by region instead of by indicator. Where possible, the rate for the region is shown as a percentage better or worse than the statewide rate. This section allows readers to see, at a glance, how well children are faring in their region of the state.

An explanation of the terms and methodology used in both sections appears at the back of the book.

Table of Contents

Introduction

The 1996 update to *Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk* is the third annual report in a series documenting how well children in our state are doing. In the first two years, there hasn't been a lot of good news in the answer. During the past year, there is wide concern that the policy directions in which government is heading are going to make the lives of children much worse.

Over the past year, we seem to have lost sight of an old axiom: we should take care of the present while investing in the future. Instead, we seem to be taking for granted that we can trash the present to build a future. I'm afraid that we are cutting apart the safety nets for children by failing to invest adequately in income support, housing, health care, child development, and education, and closing our eyes to those children who fall through the gaping holes we've left behind.

A fact of life in Connecticut is that many children live in poverty. Two-thirds of the households living in poverty include children, and the poverty "benefits" that are offered by government are provided for the benefit of these children.

Another fact of Connecticut life is that children living in poverty are often beset by acute and chronic health conditions that are bred by the poverty of their surroundings. These children need the support of more than just family to survive. For example, childhood asthma and lead contamination are two conditions more often seen in children who grow up in poverty than in children who are affluent. They are environmental health conditions that have nothing to do with how well they are being raised.

Still another fact of life in Connecticut is that poor children are more often victims of neighborhood violence, and that the constant bombardment of violence in the neighborhood breeds fear, anxiety, emotional and mental health problems as well. By failing to adopt strategies that protect children from this abuse, we pay as a society to treat the effects.

These facts of life are compounded by others: Connecticut's welfare reforms are not stimulating an improved economy, which in turn is not providing adequate jobs with good child care opportunities in either our urban or rural areas.

We may not like these facts of life, but they are the realities of children's lives in our state. When we hide from reality, it doesn't disappear — we just lose our opportunity to influence it.

When we face reality, on the other hand, we can change what we don't like about it. *Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk* and the *KIDS 2000* initiative of the *Connecticut Association for Human Services* is one of the efforts we are making to help those who want to face reality. It is not intended to paint an overly discouraging (or overly optimistic) picture of children's lives in Connecticut;

instead, it is intended to paint a realistic portrait of the kinds of challenges that soon will confront us all. We could choose to ignore the picture, but we prefer to challenge our readers to join with us in painting a new picture with brighter colors in the future.

Through welfare reform, federal and state governments have targeted children as a way of getting back at their parents. The ambition of radical reformers seems to be that if they squeeze children's benefits — through reductions in cash assistance, medical benefits, food benefits, day care benefits, and the like — then parents will be forced to step in and provide greater support to their children.

However, it doesn't happen that way. The effects of these radical changes in our human services infrastructure create more dependency; not less. They make it harder for children to succeed; not easier. They may initially push people to private charities, but the private charities will not have the capacity to fill the whole void. Ironically, the charities, businesses, neighborhoods, and communities affected will be forced to come back to the state to demand relief, and these effects will be felt in a real way by the very policymakers whose ambition was to shift the state's burden to individuals. Meanwhile, dependency and poverty — the twin enemies of children — grow. As illustrations, consider how the relatively conservative federal reforms of the early 1980s led to a dramatic increase in the demand for state appropriations for homeless shelters and soup kitchens, and consider how the precipitous state deinstitutionalization of mental health patients without establishing community supports in the 1970s led to a demand for millions of tax dollars to create community mental health services that to this day — a generation later — are still not fully in place.

As we all document the effects of welfare reform over time, we will attempt to call attention both to the effects of welfare reductions on children and their families, and to some of the consequences for future policy makers. The point, however, is simple. States that try to shift all public burdens to private charity shred the safety net; those who mortgage their children's future do not do so without cost.

Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk should rally us to respond today — to work together to insist that the people who represent us and our children, and who have responsibility for all our futures, do their jobs well.

But we must not fail to do ours, too. Where we can make a difference, we must. Our future depends on it.

Paul Gionfriddo
Executive Director
May 1996

Our Vision for Connecticut's Children

Every child should have the opportunity to develop to his or her full potential. In order for this opportunity to be guaranteed to every child, the following broad goals must be met:

Economic Security

Ensure that all children grow up in economically stable families and have the opportunity to learn the necessary skills for earning a living wage.

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Health Care Access

Provide affordable and timely health care so that all children are born healthy and grow up with quality medical care. This should include adequate nutrition, as well as health education and recreation programs to develop healthful lifestyles.

Excellence in Education

Guarantee that children have the care and support they need to enter school ready to learn, and that they receive a quality, comprehensive education that ensures their ability to develop into young adults who are literate, skilled, knowledgeable, and socially responsible.

Emotional Well-Being

Ensure that all children live in a safe home and neighborhood with stable, nurturing families who are knowledgeable about parenting and child development.

Underlying Principles

In order to achieve this vision for Connecticut's children, every segment of society will have to do their part. We believe that:

Families are the primary caregivers for children. Families have the first responsibility for the physical and emotional well-being of children. Families, as first teachers, provide the most basic education for children, from early verbal language skills to values and ethics. But despite their best efforts, it is hard for some families to raise their children without help — particularly when a dramatic reshaping of our economy has changed the rules of the game for many parents. Given these new economic and social realities, some families will require more assistance than others.

Communities are also responsible for the children in their midst. Some entities within the community, such as schools, have clearly defined roles. Others, including churches and civic organizations, have a responsibility to help children directly and raise the consciousness of the whole community about children's needs. Of late, some employers and businesses have begun to consider children and family issues as they explore current and future workforce concerns.

Government's responsibility for children is to be the bootstrap that guarantees equality of opportunity. Recognizing that not all families and communities will be equally well equipped to provide for children, government at all levels (local state and federal) must help to balance the scales. The evidence is clear: investing in government programs that work for children can assure them all a fair start in life.

Children must be given the opportunity to experience the richness of economic and ethnic diversity in their neighborhoods and in their schools. Through government policies on housing and innovative efforts to promote school integration, we must begin to break down the barriers that separate children along ethnic, racial and economic lines.

Child Well Being Indicators

Town Index

Region Map of Connecticut

Region Index

Number of Children

Racial Ethnic Backgrounds

Child Poverty

Family Setting

Aid to Families with

Dependent Children - AFDC

Low Birthweight

Infant Mortality

Prenatal Care

Births to Teen Mothers

Child Deaths

Connecticut Mastery Test

Above Goal

Connecticut Mastery Test

Below Remedial

High School Dropouts

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Teen Deaths

Child Abuse

Town Index

Andover	Capitol V
Ansonia	South Central I
Ashford	Northeast
Avon	Capitol II
Barkhamstead	Northwest
Beacon Falls	South Central I
Berlin	Central II
Bethany	South Central I
Bethel	Housatonic Valley
Bethlehem	Northwest
Bloomfield	Capitol II
Bolton	Capitol V
Bozrah	Southeast
Branford	South Central IV
Bridgeport	Bridgeport
Bridgewater	Northwest
Bristol	Central I
Brookfield	Housatonic Valley
Brooklyn	Northeast
Burlington	Central I
Canaan	Northwest
Canterbury	Northeast
Canton	Capitol II
Chaplin	Northeast
Cheshire	Naugatuck Valley
Chester	South Central V
Clinton	South Central V
Colchester	Southeast
Colebrook	Northwest
Columbia	Capitol V
Cornwall	Northwest
Coventry	Capitol V
Cromwell	South Central V
Danbury	Housatonic Valley
Darien	Southwest II
Deep River	South Central V
Derby	South Central I
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East Granby	Capitol III
East Haddam	South Central V
East Hampton	South Central V
East Hartford	Capitol I
East Haven	South Central IV
East Lyme	Southeast Shore
East Windsor	Capitol II
Eastford	Northeast
Easton	Southwest IV
Ellington	Capitol V
Enfield	Capitol III
Essex	South Central V
Fairfield	Southwest IV
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Guilford	South Central IV
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Hebron	Capitol V
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Killingly	Northeast
Killingworth	South Central V
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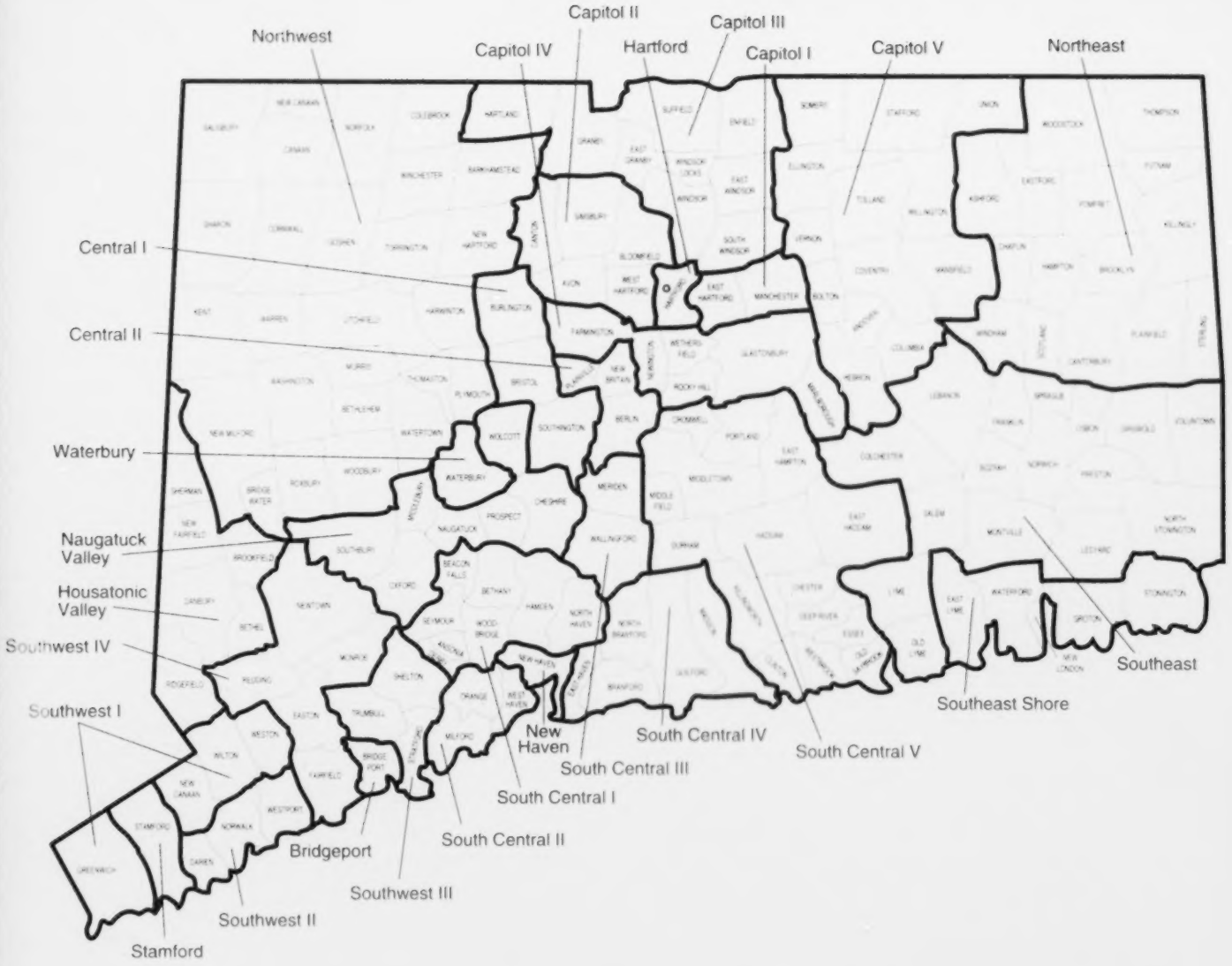
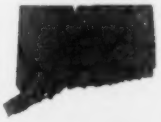
Middlebury	Naugatuck Valley
Middlefield	South Central V
Middletown	South Central V
Milford	South Central II
Monroe	Southwest IV
Montville	Southeast
Morris	Northwest
Naugatuck	Naugatuck Valley
New Britain	Central II
New Canaan	Southwest I
New Fairfield	Housatonic Valley
New Hartford	Northwest
New Haven	New Haven
New London	Southeast Shore
New Milford	Northwest
Newington	Capitol IV
Newtown	Southwest IV
Norfolk	Northwest
North Branford	South Central IV
North Canaan	Northwest
North Haven	South Central I
North Stonington	Southeast
Norwalk	Southwest II
Norwich	Southeast
Old Lyme	Southeast
Old Saybrook	South Central V
Orange	South Central II
Oxford	Naugatuck Valley
Plainfield	Northeast
Plainville	Central II
Plymouth	Northwest
Pomfret	Northeast
Portland	South Central V
Preston	Southeast
Prospect	Naugatuck Valley
Putnam	Northeast
Redding	Southwest IV
Ridgefield	Housatonic Valley
Rocky Hill	Capitol IV
Roxbury	Northwest
Salem	Southeast
Salisbury	Northwest
Scotland	Northeast
Seymour	South Central I
Sharon	Northwest
Shelton	Southwest III
Sherman	Housatonic Valley
Simsbury	Capitol II
Somers	Capitol V
South Windsor	Capitol III
Southbury	Naugatuck Valley
Southington	Central I
Sprague	Southeast
Stafford	Capitol V
Stamford	Stamford
Sterling	Northeast
Stonington	Southeast Shore
Stratford	Southwest III
Suffield	Capitol III
Thomaston	Northwest
Thompson	Northeast
Tolland	Capitol V
Torrington	Northwest
Trumbull	Southwest III
Union	Capitol V
Vernon	Capitol V
Voluntown	Southeast
Wallingford	South Central III
Warren	Northwest
Washington	Northwest
Waterbury	Waterbury
Waterford	Southeast Shore
Watertown	Northwest
West Hartford	Capitol II
West Haven	South Central II
Westbrook	South Central V
Weston	Southwest I
Westport	Southwest II
Wethersfield	Capitol IV
Willington	Capitol V
Wilton	Southwest I
Winchester	Northwest
Windham	Northeast
Windsor	Capitol III
Windsor Locks	Capitol III
Wolcott	Naugatuck Valley
Woodbridge	South Central I
Woodbury	Northwest
Woodstock	Northeast


Northwest
Capitol II
Capitol III
Capitol IV
Hartford
Capitol I
Capitol V
Northeast
Central I
Central II
Waterbury
Naugatuck Valley
Housatonic Valley
Southwest IV
Southwest I
Southeast
Southeast Shore
New Haven
South Central IV
South Central V
South Central III
South Central I
South Central II
Bridgeport
Southwest III
Southwest II
Stamford

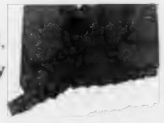
Region Index

Bridgeport
Bridgeport

Capitol I
East Hartford
and Manchester



Capitol II
Avon, Bloomfield,
Canton, Simsbury
and
West Hartford

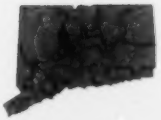


Capitol III
East Granby,
East Windsor,
Enfield, Granby,
Hartland, South Windsor, Suffield,
Windsor and Windsor Locks

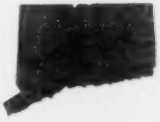
Capitol IV
Farmington,
Glastonbury,
Marlborough,
Newington,
Rocky Hill and Wethersfield

Capitol V
Andover, Bolton,
Columbia,
Coventry,
Ellington, Hebron, Mansfield,
Somers, Stafford, Tolland, Union,
Vernon and Willington

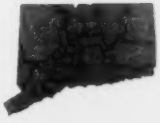
Central I
Bristol,
Burlington and
Southington



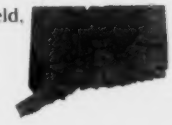
Central II
Berlin,
New Britain
and Plainville



Hartford
Hartford

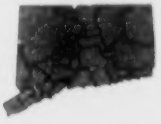


Housatonic Valley
Bethel, Brookfield,
Danbury,
New Fairfield,
Ridgefield and
Sherman

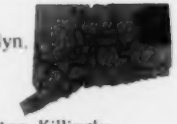


Naugatuck Valley
Cheshire,
Middlebury,
Naugatuck,
Oxford,
Prospect, Southbury and Wolcott

New Haven
New Haven

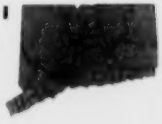


Northeast
Ashford, Brooklyn,
Canterbury,
Chaplin,
Eastford, Hampton, Killingly,
Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam,
Scotland, Sterling, Thompson,
Windham and Woodstock

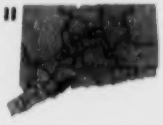


Northwest
Barkhamstead,
Bethlehem,
Bridgewater,
Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall,
Goshen, Harwinton, Kent,
Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford,
New Milford, Norfolk, North
Canaan, Plymouth, Roxbury,
Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston,
Torrington, Warren, Washington,
Watertown, Winchester and
Woodbury

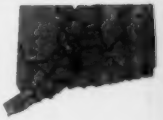
South Central I
Ansonia, Beacon
Falls, Bethany,
Derby, Hamden,
North Haven,
Seymour and Woodbridge



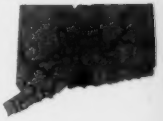
South Central II
Milford, Orange
and West Haven



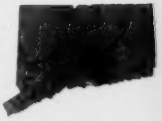
South Central III
Meriden and
Wallingford



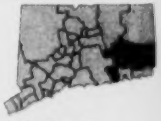
South Central IV
Branford,
East Haven,
Guilford,
Madison and
North Branford



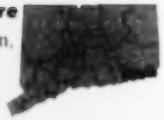
South Central V
Chester, Clinton,
Cromwell,
Deep River,
Durham,
East Haddam, East Hampton,
Essex, Haddam, Killingworth,
Middlefield, Middletown, Old
Saybrook, Portland and
Westbrook



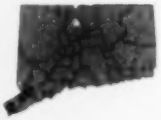
Southeast
Bozrah,
Colchester,
Franklin,
Griswold, Lebanon, Ledyard,
Lisbon, Lyme, Montville, North
Stonington, Norwich, Old Lyme,
Preston, Salem, Sprague and
Voluntown



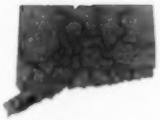
Southeast Shore
East Lyme, Groton, New London, Stonington and Waterford



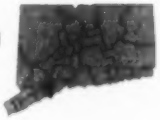
Southwest I
Greenwich, New Canaan, Weston and Wilton



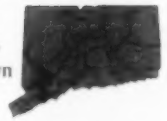
Southwest II
Darien, Norwalk and Westport



Southwest III
Shelton, Stratford and Trumbull

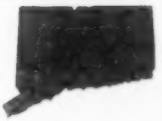


Southwest IV
Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Newtown and Redding



Stamford
Stamford

Waterbury
Waterbury



School District Exceptions

Region	Students from Other Towns
Capitol V	includes Ashford students who attend Region 19
Capitol V	includes Marlborough students who attend Region 8
Central I	includes Harwinton students who attend Region 10
Housatonic Valley	includes Sherman students who attend Brookfield
Northeast	includes Columbia and Willington students who attend Windham
Naugatuck Valley	includes students from Beacon Falls who attend Naugatuck
Northwest	includes Hartland students who attend Gilbert
Northwest	includes Sherman students who attend New Milford
Northwest	inclues Oxford students who attend region 14
South Central I	includes Oxford and Prospect students who attend Seymour and Orange students who attend region 5
Southeast	includes Canterbury students who attend Norwich or Griswold
Southeast Shore	includes Salem students who attend East Lyme

Region	Regional School Districts
Capitol V	Region 8
	Region 19
Central I	Region 10
Naugatuck Valley	Region 15
Northeast	Region 11
Northwest	Region 1
	Region 6
	Region 7
	Region 12
	Region 14
South Central I	Region 5
South Central V	Region 4
	Region 13
	Region 17
Southeast	Region 18
Southwest IV	Region 9

Region	Vocational-Technical Schools
Bridgeport	Bullard-Havens
Capitol I	Howell Cheney
Central II	E.C. Goodwin
Hartford	A.I. Prince
Housatonic Valley	Henry Abbott
Northeast	H.H. Ellis
Northwest	Oliver Wolcott
South Central I	Eli Whitney
	Emmett O'Brien
South Central II	Platt
South Central III	H.C. Wilcox
South Central V	Vinal
Southeast	Norwich
Southeast Shore	E.T. Grasso
Stamford	J.M. Wright
Waterbury	W.F. Kaynor

Region	Private/Public Schools
Northwest	Gilbert School
Northeast	Woodstock Academy
Southeast	Norwich Free Academy

Note: These exceptions only affect the data for high school dropouts. They do not affect the data for the Connecticut Mastery Test Results.

Number of Children and Percent of Total Population — 1970, 1980, 1990

REGION NAME	1970 Number	1970 Percent	1980 Number	1980 Percent	1990 Number	1990 Percent	1970-1990 % Change In Rate
Northwest	49,000	34.0	42,643	27.2	40,719	23.4	-31
Housatonic Valley	36,278	37.0	36,569	29.7	31,826	23.8	-36
Stamford	35,903	33.0	25,053	24.5	21,773	20.1	-39
Southwest I	33,619	34.2	26,469	26.2	22,217	22.0	-36
Southwest II	44,202	34.8	31,855	26.1	25,128	20.8	-40
Bridgeport	47,276	30.2	39,803	27.9	36,992	26.1	-14
Southwest III	37,107	34.3	30,038	26.2	25,325	21.7	-37
Southwest IV	33,441	34.9	27,687	27.4	23,864	22.7	-35
Waterbury	34,354	31.8	26,678	25.8	25,561	23.5	-26
Naugatuck Valley	28,288	35.8	26,693	28.1	26,146	24.1	-33
South Central I	43,417	32.6	32,162	24.0	28,721	20.9	-36
New Haven	39,246	28.5	31,863	25.3	30,936	23.7	-17
South Central II	39,641	33.8	29,247	24.9	25,131	21.5	-36
South Central III	31,878	34.8	25,140	26.6	23,517	23.4	-33
South Central IV	28,573	36.6	25,171	27.6	22,606	22.1	-39
South Central V	38,746	33.7	33,748	26.2	31,401	21.9	-35
Central I	33,346	36.8	28,188	28.2	24,524	23.1	-37
Central II	34,790	30.4	23,689	22.5	23,375	21.3	-30
Hartford	48,353	30.6	39,530	29.0	38,390	27.5	-10
Capitol I	34,245	32.4	24,779	24.2	20,992	20.6	-37
Capitol II	38,867	32.7	29,181	24.3	25,984	21.0	-36
Capitol III	51,183	40.2	36,453	28.3	33,495	23.1	-42
Capitol IV	34,267	33.6	27,992	24.4	25,583	20.4	-39
Capitol V	35,791	34.6	30,171	26.4	29,006	22.5	-35
Northeast	29,070	34.4	26,750	29.0	26,363	25.7	-25
Southeast	41,589	36.0	35,051	29.1	32,940	25.1	-30
Southeast Shore	38,532	33.6	30,316	25.7	27,066	21.8	-35
CONNECTICUT	1,021,002	33.7	822,919	26.5	749,581	22.8	-32

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1970, 1980* and *1990*.

Racial/Ethnic Background of Connecticut's Children — 1990

REGION NAME	WHITE		BLACK		ALL OTHER RACES		HISPANIC-ORIGIN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northwest	39,488	97.0	472	1.2	759	1.9	607	1.5
Housatonic Valley	28,674	90.1	1,289	4.1	1,863	5.9	1,759	5.5
Stamford	14,139	64.9	5,908	27.1	1,726	7.9	2,780	12.8
Southwest I	20,695	93.1	413	1.9	1,109	5.0	792	3.6
Southwest II	20,142	80.2	3,483	13.9	1,503	6.0	2,465	9.8
Bridgeport	16,643	45.0	12,617	34.1	7,732	20.9	14,134	38.2
Southwest III	23,043	91.0	1,468	5.8	814	3.2	1,016	4.0
Southwest IV	23,044	96.6	242	1.0	578	2.4	576	2.4
Waterbury	17,722	69.3	4,618	18.1	3,221	12.6	5,781	22.6
Naugatuck Valley	25,103	96.0	432	1.7	611	2.3	615	2.4
South Central I	25,771	89.7	2,017	7.0	933	3.2	846	2.9
New Haven	10,530	34.0	15,969	51.6	4,437	14.3	6,692	21.6
South Central II	22,046	87.7	2,236	8.9	849	3.4	973	3.9
South Central III	20,845	88.6	1,009	4.3	1,663	7.1	3,503	14.9
South Central IV	21,978	97.2	226	1.0	402	1.8	430	1.9
South Central V	28,520	90.8	1,998	6.4	883	2.8	1,078	3.4
Central I	23,431	95.5	538	2.2	555	2.3	795	3.2
Central II	17,914	76.6	1,946	8.3	3,515	15.0	5,217	22.3
Hartford	9,487	24.7	16,978	44.2	11,925	31.1	17,930	46.7
Capitol I	17,716	84.4	2,087	9.9	1,189	5.7	1,409	6.7
Capitol II	22,147	85.2	2,701	10.4	1,136	4.4	947	3.6
Capitol III	30,470	91.0	1,911	5.7	1,114	3.3	855	2.6
Capitol IV	24,236	94.7	457	1.8	890	3.5	697	2.7
Capitol V	27,684	95.4	479	1.7	843	2.9	612	2.1
Northeast	24,709	93.7	333	1.3	1,321	5.0	1,796	6.8
Southeast	30,820	93.6	1,115	3.4	1,005	3.1	931	2.8
Southeast Shore	22,607	83.5	2,581	9.5	1,878	6.9	2,105	7.8
CONNECTICUT	609,604	81.3	85,523	11.4	54,454	7.3	77,341	10.3

Note: People of Hispanic-origin may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990.*

Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Level — 1979, 1989

REGION NAME	1979 Number	1979 Percent	1989 Number	1989 Percent	1979-1989 % Change in Rate
Northwest	2,386	5.7	1,657	4.2	-27
Housatonic Valley	2,078	5.7	1,393	4.4	-22
Stamford	3,122	12.6	2,141	9.9	-21
Southwest I	603	2.3	560	2.5	10
Southwest II	2,399	7.6	1,495	6.1	-20
Bridgeport	**13,370**	**34.0**	**10,436**	**29.0**	**-15**
Southwest III	1,519	5.1	824	3.3	-36
Southwest IV	984	3.6	562	2.4	-34
Waterbury	**5,960**	**22.6**	**5,177**	**20.6**	**-9**
Naugatuck Valley	1,683	6.4	725	2.8	-56
South Central I	1,947	6.1	1,584	5.6	-8
New Haven	**11,001**	**35.3**	**9,927**	**33.8**	**-4**
South Central II	2,243	7.8	1,442	5.8	-25
South Central III	2,091	8.4	2,029	8.6	3
South Central IV	1,402	5.6	638	2.9	-49
South Central V	2,565	7.8	1,716	5.6	-28
Central I	1,695	6.1	1,040	4.3	-29
Central II	**3,361**	**14.4**	**4,189**	**18.3**	**27**
Hartford	**15,104**	**39.3**	**16,054**	**43.6**	**11**
Capitol I	1,784	7.3	1,333	6.5	-11
Capitol II	904	3.1	667	2.6	-17
Capitol III	1,660	4.6	758	2.3	-50
Capitol IV	1,079	3.9	588	2.3	-40
Capitol V	1,644	5.5	1,228	4.3	-22
Northeast	**2,964**	**11.4**	**2,953**	**11.4**	**1**
Southeast	3,563	10.4	3,012	9.4	-10
Southeast Shore	3,495	11.8	2,444	9.2	-22
CONNECTICUT	92,606	11.4	76,572	10.4	-9

□ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1980* and *1990*
Note: The census collects income information from the previous year.

Family Setting of Connecticut's Children — 1990

REGION NAME	TWO-PARENT FAMILIES Number	Percent	SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES Number	Percent	CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS Number	Percent
Northwest	32,939	80.9	5,256	12.9	2,524	6.2
Housatonic Valley	26,103	82.0	3,915	12.3	1,808	5.7
Stamford	14,789	67.9	4,719	21.7	2,265	10.4
Southwest I	19,241	86.6	2,054	9.2	922	4.1
Southwest II	19,088	76.0	3,953	15.7	2,087	8.3
Bridgeport	17,381	47.0	14,569	39.4	5,042	13.6
Southwest III	20,705	81.8	2,867	11.3	1,753	6.9
Southwest IV	20,740	86.9	2,026	8.5	1,098	4.6
Waterbury	15,208	59.5	8,022	31.4	2,331	9.1
Naugatuck Valley	22,106	84.5	2,610	10.0	1,430	5.5
South Central I	22,814	79.4	4,042	14.1	1,865	6.5
New Haven	11,951	38.6	14,359	46.4	4,626	15.0
South Central II	18,957	75.4	4,259	16.9	1,915	7.6
South Central III	17,325	73.7	4,800	20.4	1,392	5.9
South Central IV	18,586	82.2	2,610	11.5	1,410	6.2
South Central V	24,233	77.2	4,704	15.0	2,464	7.8
Central I	19,676	80.2	3,581	14.6	1,267	5.2
Central II	15,167	64.9	6,350	27.2	1,858	7.9
Hartford	11,638	30.3	21,463	55.9	5,289	13.8
Capitol I	14,884	70.6	4,680	22.2	1,494	7.1
Capitol II	21,656	83.3	3,007	11.6	1,321	5.1
Capitol III	27,429	81.9	3,881	11.6	2,185	6.5
Capitol IV	21,550	84.2	2,911	11.4	1,122	4.4
Capitol V	23,784	82.0	3,731	12.9	1,491	5.1
Northeast	19,348	73.4	5,233	19.8	1,782	6.8
Southeast	25,569	77.6	5,263	16.0	2,108	6.4
Southeast Shore	20,353	75.2	4,867	18.0	1,846	6.8
CONNECTICUT	543,194	72.5	149,702	20.0	56,685	7.6

■ = Lower percentage of children living in two-parent families than state-wide rate.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990.*

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Children Receiving AFDC Benefits

There are few local measures of child poverty other than the national census conducted every ten years. The number of children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits is the best measure available in Connecticut to supplement the poverty data from the 1990 census.

From the census we know that in Connecticut, children are almost twice as likely to be poor as adults and that Hartford has the sixth highest child poverty rate in the nation. Over the past 20 years, Connecticut has seen its children get poorer, while the income of its elderly has grown. We know that our youngest children are more likely to live in poverty than older children. We know that children living with only their mother are sixteen times more likely to be poor than those living with two parents.

Although Connecticut is considered to be a wealthy state, there are children in every town living below a subsistence level. Poverty in childhood places children at risk for many other problems, including poor mental and physical health, school failure, teenage childbearing, child abuse and neglect, crime, and delinquency. The data throughout this book is testament to the link between growing up in poverty and experiencing the other problems examined here, such as infant mortality, child deaths, teen violence and teen pregnancy. *Every year* we tolerate the current child poverty level will cost the nation an estimated $36 billion to $177 billion in reduced future worker productivity and employment according to the Children's Defense Fund.

On average, one in seven children in Connecticut relied on AFDC in 1994-95. These children were disproportionately concentrated in Connecticut's four largest cities — more than half of the AFDC caseload (53%) live in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport or Waterbury. The effects of the continuing recession can be seen in the rising number of children receiving AFDC benefits, which has increased 8.2 percent statewide from 1992 to 1995.

The more than 110,000 children supported by AFDC in Connecticut are living far below the poverty level. The average family of three on AFDC receives a basic grant of $543 per month which is only half the federal poverty level of $1,082 per month for family of three. Approximately one third of families receiving AFDC also get housing assistance, but even with food stamps and housing assistance, a family on public support is still living below the official poverty level.

Note: The numbers shown here are the total number of children receiving benefits on June 30th of that year. It is a snapshot in time and does not represent the total number of children who received benefits at any time during that year. The annual average number is calculated by adding the number of children receiving benefits on June 30th of each year, and dividing by two. The annual average rate is calculated by dividing the annual average number by the total number of children in that region. The number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population under 18 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for the years 1992 and 1994. The estimate of the costs of child poverty is based upon a direct estimate of the total impact of childhood poverty on future annual earnings including effects on work hours and unemployment and effects related to quality of schooling, poor health and other factors.

Children Receiving AFDC Benefits — 1992-1995
(Aid to Families with Dependent Children)

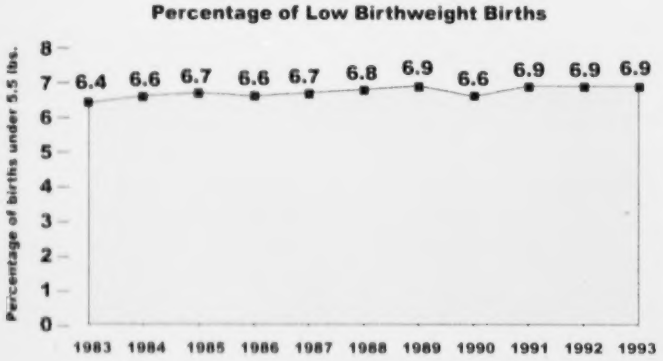
REGION NAME	1992-93 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	Percent	1994-95 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	Percent	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	1,835	4.5	2,067	5.0	11	-
Housatonic Valley	2,093	6.5	2,220	6.8	5	-
Stamford	2,980	13.8	3,124	14.1	2	-
Southwest I	260	1.2	310	1.4	17	-
Southwest II	2,301	9.1	2,394	9.4	3	-
Bridgeport	**13,559**	**37.3**	**13,824**	**38.7**	**4**	**-**
Southwest III	1,077	4.3	1,195	4.8	12	-
Southwest IV	341	1.4	366	1.5	7	-
Waterbury	**7,913**	**31.5**	**8,439**	**33.4**	**6**	**-**
Naugatuck Valley	893	3.4	951	3.6	6	-
South Central I	2,015	7.0	2,323	8.2	17	-
New Haven	**13,807**	**45.5**	**14,066**	**47.4**	**4**	**-**
South Central II	2,499	10.0	2,832	11.5	15	-
South Central III	**3,534**	**15.0**	**4,054**	**17.4**	**16**	**-**
South Central IV	853	3.7	950	4.1	11	-
South Central V	1,935	6.1	2,108	6.6	8	-
Central I	1,771	7.2	2,055	8.3	15	-
Central II	**5,440**	**23.7**	**6,187**	**27.2**	**15**	**-**
Hartford	**23,193**	**60.3**	**22,633**	**60.9**	**1**	**-**
Capitol I	**2,792**	**13.4**	**3,699**	**18.1**	**35**	**-**
Capitol II	1,028	4.0	1,306	5.1	28	-
Capitol III	1,342	4.0	1,598	4.8	20	-
Capitol IV	613	2.4	727	2.9	21	-
Capitol V	1,377	4.7	1,525	5.2	11	-
Northeast	3,424	12.9	3,175	11.9	-8	+
Southeast	2,665	8.1	2,768	8.5	5	-
Southeast Shore	3,008	11.2	3,092	11.8	5	-
CONNECTICUT	104,545	14.0	109,982	14.7	5	-

Bold = Worse than state-wide rate

Sources: Table data from unpublished data from the Connecticut Department of Social Services and *Estimated Populations in Connecticut* from the Connecticut Department of Health. Text also includes information from the Children's Defense Fund, *Wasting America's Future*, 1994, and *City Child Poverty Data from 1990 Census*, August, 1992; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1970* and *1990*; general effects of poverty from National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1991.

Low Birthweight

In 1993, 6.9% of all babies born in Connecticut had a low birthweight (under 2,500 grams, about 5 1/2 pounds). This translates to 3,191 of the almost 47,000 babies born that year. During the last part of the 1980s, there was a steady worsening of this rate. After some improvement in 1990, the rate worsened again in 1991 and has held steady through 1993.



Low birthweight is a measure of the immediate risk to a newborn; low birthweight babies account for about 60% of all infant deaths. It is also a measure of future risks to the child; low birthweight babies who survive are about three times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems, such as sight and hearing deficiencies, chronic respiratory problems and learning difficulties. These children may require special medical and educational services throughout their lives.

Although researchers do not know all the factors that cause low birthweight, the health of the mother and the care she receives when pregnant are the two most important factors for a healthy baby. Smoking, inadequate nutrition, alcohol or other drug use, and stress during pregnancy all increase the likelihood that a mother will have a low birthweight baby. Similarly, mothers who receive late or infrequent prenatal care are also much more likely to have a low birthweight baby.

In our state, black babies are more than twice as likely to be born at a low birthweight (12.5%) as white babies (5.5%), although the rate for black babies is improving. Hispanic babies also have a higher percentage of low birthweights (8.8%) than non-Hispanics (6.5%).

Note: The rates are calculated by dividing the number of low birthweight births by the total number of births in that region, then multiplying that by 1,000 to obtain a low birthweight rate per 1,000 births.

Low Birthweight Rate — 1983, 1988, 1993
(per 1,000 births)

REGION NAME	1983 Number	1983 Rate	1988 Number	1988 Rate	1993 Number	1993 Rate	% Change in Rate 1988-93	Better or Worse
Northwest	109	56.1	131	57.1	149	66.7	17	-
Housatonic Valley	107	64.7	126	64.6	121	59.0	-9	+
Stamford	**103**	**73.6**	**110**	**66.5**	**151**	**82.2**	**24**	-
Southwest I	30	41.4	28	28.9	49	40.4	40	-
Southwest II	85	59.6	109	64.8	116	59.8	-8	+
Bridgeport	**236**	**88.8**	**265**	**91.1**	**241**	**94.8**	**4**	-
Southwest III	80	65.7	79	57.8	80	60.6	5	-
Southwest IV	44	44.0	62	51.8	75	57.4	11	-
Waterbury	**103**	**66.9**	**169**	**87.1**	**164**	**86.5**	**-1**	+
Naugatuck Valley	46	43.1	60	42.6	64	49.0	15	-
South Central I	74	48.9	94	54.6	93	53.4	-2	+
New Haven	**193**	**92.4**	**298**	**118.4**	**213**	**101.3**	**-14**	+
South Central II	86	58.5	88	56.0	99	65.9	18	-
South Central III	58	45.7	109	68.5	95	62.4	-9	+
South Central IV	60	55.0	76	57.5	61	46.1	-20	+
South Central V	84	50.8	126	64.0	123	60.3	-6	+
Central I	72	55.2	72	55.5	69	50.0	-10	+
Central II	**91**	**64.6**	**108**	**70.5**	**112**	**73.3**	**4**	-
Hartford	**290**	**107.1**	**372**	**119.8**	**357**	**128.0**	**7**	-
Capitol I	**52**	**45.1**	**90**	**63.1**	**110**	**77.0**	**22**	-
Capitol II	52	46.7	64	47.0	90	61.6	31	-
Capitol III	**98**	**59.0**	**121**	**55.6**	**138**	**72.8**	**31**	-
Capitol IV	63	55.7	61	44.2	74	54.4	23	-
Capitol V	101	63.7	85	47.4	79	49.6	5	-
Northeast	92	69.6	89	58.7	83	59.4	1	-
Southeast	107	56.8	116	55.8	90	50.3	-10	+
Southeast Shore	113	59.5	125	61.1	95	51.7	-15	+
CONNECTICUT	2,629	64.3	3,233	67.7	3,191	68.9	2	-

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1983 through 1993. Text also includes information from the Institute of Medicine, *Preventing Low Birthweight*, 1985; Schorr, L.B., *Within Our Reach: Breaking the Cycle of Disadvantage*, 1988; National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1993.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate compares the number of children who die before their first birthday with the number of live births. In 1993, the infant mortality rate was 7.1 per 1,000 live births (or 0.71%).

This continues a steady but slow decline from 1983, when the rate was 10 per 1,000 births. State officials attribute this increase to improvements in expensive medical technologies used to keep premature and low birthweight babies alive, as well as to improvements in access to preventive health care for infants and prenatal care for women of child-bearing age.

However, this progress has not been even across the state. When compared to five years ago, 22 of the 27 regions showed an improvement in infant mortality rates, but five regions became worse. The Central I region had the largest improvement during this time period, with a 52% decrease in rates.

Note: The annual average infant deaths shown here is the total number of babies who die before their first birthday over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of infant deaths over three years, divided by the total number of live births over the same three years, then multiplied by 1,000 to obtain an infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate — 1986-88, 1991-93
(per 1,000 live births)

REGION NAME	1986-1988 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths	Rate	1991-1993 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths	Rate	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	12	5.4	14	6.1	13	-
Housatonic Valley	12	6.3	13	6.1	-3	+
Stamford	11	6.7	11	6.0	-10	+
Southwest I	6	5.8	5	3.7	-36	+
Southwest II	12	7.3	12	6.3	-14	+
Bridgeport	31	11.0	33	11.9	8	-
Southwest III	8	6.2	10	7.0	13	-
Southwest IV	7	6.0	7	5.2	-13	+
Waterbury	20	10.8	17	8.3	-23	+
Naugatuck Valley	8	5.9	8	6.0	2	-
South Central I	11	6.4	10	5.8	-9	+
New Haven	42	18.0	24	10.9	-39	+
South Central II	13	7.8	11	7.2	-8	+
South Central III	13	8.7	8	4.9	-44	+
South Central IV	8	6.2	7	5.3	-15	+
South Central V	12	6.5	11	5.6	-14	+
Central I	13	8.8	6	4.2	-52	+
Central II	16	10.0	12	7.9	-21	+
Hartford	44	14.5	41	13.7	-6	+
Capitol I	14	10.1	12	8.7	-14	+
Capitol II	10	7.5	12	8.4	12	-
Capitol III	15	7.8	9	4.7	-40	+
Capitol IV	10	7.6	7	5.3	-30	+
Capitol V	13	7.5	12	7.4	-1	+
Northeast	13	8.9	10	7.0	-21	+
Southeast	19	9.5	10	5.2	-45	+
Southeast Shore	20	10.3	15	8.1	-21	+
CONNECTICUT	414	8.9	348	7.3	-18	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1983 through 1993.

Late or No Prenatal Care

One of every eight babies born in our state (12.5%) in 1993 were born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care (care beginning after the first three months, or trimester, of pregnancy). Yet early prenatal care is a cost-effective means to reduce problems later in life which are associated with early birth and health problems. The Institute of Medicine estimates that for every $1 invested in prenatal care, $3.38 will be saved in expenditures for the care of low birthweight babies in their first year of life.

The good news is that the percentage of babies receiving prenatal care is increasing. In 1989, one in six babies got late or no prenatal care, but in 1993, the rate had improved to one of every eight.

The babies of women who receive early prenatal care have lower risks of low birthweight, infant illness, and infant mortality. Women who do not receive routine care are approximately three times as likely to deliver low birthweight infants as those who do. The positive effects of early care are greatest for those women who are at the highest risk of poor birth outcomes: black women, women of Hispanic origin, poor women, very young women, and poorly educated women. Unfortunately, these women are also the least likely to receive that care. Barriers to seeking prenatal care include a lack of knowledge about the importance of care and a lack of health care insurance and access.

Note: The annual average number shown here is the total number of births with late or no prenatal care over a two year period, divided by two. The annual average rate is the total number of births with late or no prenatal care over two years, divided by the total number of births where the status of prenatal care has been determined.

Births with Late or No Prenatal Care — 1989-90, 1992-93

REGION NAME	1989-90 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	Percent	1992-93 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	Percent	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	323	14.5	244	11.4	-21	+
Housatonic Valley	194	10.0	146	7.0	-30	+
Stamford	**396**	**22.3**	**389**	**22.2**	**0**	+
Southwest I	85	8.3	50	4.6	-45	+
Southwest II	**322**	**18.5**	**277**	**15.6**	**-16**	+
Bridgeport	**699**	**29.7**	**289**	**13.9**	**-53**	+
Southwest III	104	8.7	53	4.7	-46	+
Southwest IV	80	7.3	42	3.7	-49	+
Waterbury	**700**	**40.4**	**642**	**36.1**	**-11**	+
Naugatuck Valley	**199**	**15.9**	**185**	**14.6**	**-8**	+
South Central I	198	12.5	157	9.3	-26	+
New Haven	**540**	**32.5**	**498**	**26.2**	**-19**	+
South Central II	168	12.4	133	9.3	-25	+
South Central III	**220**	**15.1**	**207**	**13.8**	**-9**	+
South Central IV	88	8.0	85	6.6	-18	+
South Central V	174	9.1	165	8.2	-10	+
Central I	144	10.7	128	10.4	-3	+
Central II	187	11.6	174	11.7	1	-
Hartford	**645**	**24.4**	**461**	**18.3**	**-25**	+
Capitol I	143	10.6	103	7.7	-27	+
Capitol II	70	5.5	58	4.2	-24	+
Capitol III	127	6.5	112	6.0	-8	+
Capitol IV	62	4.5	57	4.3	-4	+
Capitol V	140	8.5	123	7.8	-8	+
Northeast	**217**	**15.2**	**178**	**12.9**	**-15**	+
Southeast	279	15.8	217	12.2	-23	+
Southeast Shore	**402**	**20.8**	**317**	**17.2**	**-17**	+
CONNECTICUT	6,899	15.8	5,483	12.6	-20	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1989-1993. Text also includes information from the Institute of Medicine, *Preventing Low Birthweight*, 1985; and National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1993.

Births to Teenage Mothers

There are three important ways to look at teen pregnancy. One is to look at the absolute number of teen births. Another is to compare this number to the total number of births to mothers of all ages in that year — this would tell us something about the risks to that generation of babies. The third way to look at teen pregnancy is to compare the number of teen births to the number of teenage girls, the "teen birth rate" — this would tell us something about the sexual activity and risk of teen pregnancy among teenage girls.

The table on the right displays the first two of these measures, which focuses on the risk to our youngest generation. Research indicates that children of teen mothers are more likely to grow up poor, relying on public assistance. They are also at greater risk of lower intellectual and academic achievement, behavior problems, and early childbearing than are children of older mothers. Both the rate and the number of all births to teenage mothers have decreased over the past ten years, which shows some improvement for the generation of children being born today.

Children are more likely to be born to teen mothers in urban and poor rural areas in Connecticut. The percentage of all births that are to teen moms is also racially disproportionate, with 23% of all Hispanic births being to teenage mothers, 18% of all black births, and 4% of all white births.

The teen birth rate, that is the number of teen births compared to the number of teenage girls, is no longer increasing in Connecticut or the United States. Nevertheless, with 39 births for every 1,000 girls and a large increase in the number of teenagers over the next ten years, we can expect an increase in the total number of births to teen mothers in Connecticut in the near future.

The teen birth rate is a function of teens' capacity and motivation to prevent pregnancy. If girls believe they have alternative life options such as college or a career, they are much more likely to delay parenthood. Thus, being poor and without these hopes increases the likelihood of teen pregnancy. Teens who exhibit problem behavior in school are more likely to end up teen mothers; girls whose friends and siblings are already mothers are also more likely to become teenage mothers.

Note: The number of teen births shown here is the total number of babies born to mothers age 19 or younger. The rate is the total number of teen births divided by the total number of births, then multiplied by 100 to get a percentage. The percentage shown here measures the risks to the generation of babies being born today. The teen birth rate, which compares the number of teen births to the number of teenage girls, is not available at a local level. This is because of a lack of reliable data for the number of teenage girls to use as a denominator and estimates could not be made because of the narrow age range.

Percent of All Births That Are to Teenage Mothers — 1983, 1988, 1993

REGION NAME	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent	1993 Number	1993 Percent	% Change in Rate 1988-93	Better or Worse
Northwest	130	6.7	109	4.7	118	5.3	13	-
Housatonic Valley	99	6.0	95	4.8	102	4.9	2	-
Stamford	140	9.8	123	7.3	99	5.3	-27	+
Southwest I	8	1.0	18	1.7	12	0.9	-47	+
Southwest II	106	7.2	105	6.1	67	3.3	-46	+
Bridgeport	568	21.3	533	18.3	501	19.7	8	-
Southwest III	65	5.3	62	4.5	51	3.9	-13	+
Southwest IV	44	4.4	21	1.7	20	1.5	-12	+
Waterbury	220	14.3	314	16.1	268	14.1	-12	+
Naugatuck Valley	60	5.6	67	4.7	49	3.7	-21	+
South Central I	75	5.0	82	4.8	78	4.5	-6	+
New Haven	384	18.3	465	18.7	354	16.8	-10	+
South Central II	109	7.4	86	5.5	77	5.1	-7	+
South Central III	130	10.2	124	7.8	118	7.8	0	0
South Central IV	70	6.4	37	2.8	38	2.9	4	-
South Central V	100	6.0	121	6.1	89	4.4	-28	+
Central I	79	6.0	70	5.4	95	6.9	28	-
Central II	164	11.6	186	12.1	197	12.9	7	-
Hartford	643	23.7	675	21.7	650	23.3	7	-
Capitol I	70	6.1	84	5.9	106	7.4	25	-
Capitol II	34	3.0	39	2.9	39	2.7	-7	+
Capitol III	93	5.6	75	3.4	78	4.1	21	-
Capitol IV	25	2.2	28	2.0	21	1.5	-25	+
Capitol V	104	6.6	86	4.8	78	4.9	2	-
Northeast	166	12.6	156	10.3	147	10.5	2	-
Southeast	204	10.8	177	8.5	143	8.0	-6	+
Southeast Shore	187	9.8	184	9.0	162	8.8	-2	+
CONNECTICUT	4,077	9.9	4,122	8.6	3,757	8.1	-6	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1983 through 1993. Text also includes information from Child Trends, *Facts at a Glance*, 1993; National Research Council, *Risking the Future: Adolescent Sexuality, Pregnancy, and Childbearing*, 1987; and National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1993.

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Child Deaths

There are approximately 138 deaths each year to children ages 1-14. For every death, there are 41 hospitalizations. The majority of deaths to children between the ages of one and fourteen are due to injuries, most of them unintentional.

The primary causes are different for injury deaths and hospitalizations and vary by the age of the child. For children ages 1-4, pedestrian injuries (21%), burns (20%), and drowning (18%) account for most of the injury deaths, yet falls (30%), poisoning (27%), and burns (10%) account for most of the hospitalizations.

The three leading causes of injury deaths for children ages 5-9 are pedestrian injuries (27%), drowning (17%), and motor vehicle occupant injuries (10%), while falls (37%), bicycle injuries (14%), and pedestrian injuries (11%) account for the majority of hospitalizations.

For children ages 10-14, pedestrian injuries (16%), homicide (12%), and motor vehicle occupant injuries (11%) account for most of the injury deaths. Falls (26%), bicycle-related injuries (14%), and being struck by an object (12%) account for most of the hospitalizations for this preteen age group.

Note: The annual average number of child deaths shown here is the total number of deaths to children ages 1 to 14 over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of child deaths over three years, divided by the total number of children ages 1-14 in 1992, then multiplied by 100,000 to get a rate per 100,000 children in that age group. The number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population ages 1-14 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for 1992.

Child Death Rate — 1991-93
(per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

REGION NAME	1991 Deaths	1992 Deaths	1993 Deaths	1991-93 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths	Rate
Northwest	4	6	6	5	16.4
Housatonic Valley	7	3	5	5	20.0
Stamford	4	1	5	3	19.7
Southwest I	3	3	4	3	19.4
Southwest II	4	3	4	4	18.6
Bridgeport	10	13	21	15	50.5
Southwest III	4	3	4	4	18.6
Southwest IV	5	2	3	3	17.8
Waterbury	3	2	11	5	26.8
Naugatuck Valley	7	5	4	5	25.6
South Central I	7	3	7	6	25.0
New Haven	12	9	12	11	45.0
South Central II	7	4	3	5	23.7
South Central III	2	6	6	5	24.9
South Central IV	3	4	1	3	14.8
South Central V	4	3	4	4	14.9
Central I	5	6	4	5	25.8
Central II	10	3	6	6	34.6
Hartford	11	6	16	11	35.8
Capitol I	2	2	2	2	12.3
Capitol II	5	3	3	4	18.3
Capitol III	4	4	11	6	23.7
Capitol IV	2	2	6	3	16.8
Capitol V	3	3	2	3	11.6
Northeast	3	4	5	4	18.9
Southeast	4	3	6	4	16.6
Southeast Shore	5	3	4	4	18.6
CONNECTICUT	140	109	165	138	23.4

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1991. Text also includes information from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, "Childhood Injuries in Connecticut, Selected Statistics," and unpublished data; hospitalization information from an analysis of hospital discharge data, 1986-1990, and causes of death analysis of 1988-1992 Vital Statistics data, both by the Connecticut Childhood Injury Prevention Center.

Connecticut Mastery Test Results - Above Goal

Connecticut tests students on their reading, writing, and mathematical skills in the 4th, 6th and 8th grades using the Connecticut Mastery Tests. One standard set by the State Department of Education to evaluate students' performance on these tests is the state goal; this is the level that ideally every student at that grade level is expected to achieve.

In the 1995-96 school year, 24% of Connecticut's sixth graders met the state goal on all three subject tests. This signifies that only a quarter of our sixth graders are learning everything expected of them.

Performance on these tests varies tremendously by region, and differences between poor and wealthy areas of our state continue. In Connecticut's four poorest cities, fewer than one in twenty students (5% or lower) met the state goal on all three tests. In twelve of the twenty-seven regions, the percentage of students meeting the state goal worsened in the past year.

Note: The Connecticut Mastery Test data shown here is displayed differently than in the *1995 Data Update* because additional data allows for a comparison to the previous year's scores for each measure. Therefore, the two Connecticut Mastery Test measures are shown on two separate tables.

At or Above State Goal on All Three Connecticut Mastery Tests
Sixth Grade Students — 1994-95, 1995-96 School Years

REGION NAME	1994-95 Number	1994-95 Percent	1995-96 Number	1995-96 Percent	% Change In Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	523	25.0	589	27.7	11	+
Housatonic Valley	460	29.1	423	28.1	-3	-
Stamford	**129**	**15.1**	**89**	**11.1**	**-27**	-
Southwest I	409	42.2	436	42.4	1	+
Southwest II	326	29.1	288	25.1	-14	-
Bridgeport	**48**	**3.6**	**49**	**3.3**	**-8**	-
Southwest III	327	26.2	362	28.4	8	+
Southwest IV	453	36.5	407	32.7	-10	-
Waterbury	**43**	**5.0**	**44**	**5.0**	**0**	**0**
Naugatuck Valley	432	29.7	507	34.5	16	+
South Central I	**369**	**26.1**	**294**	**20.7**	**-21**	-
New Haven	**36**	**3.1**	**31**	**2.7**	**-13**	-
South Central II	264	22.6	318	26.3	16	+
South Central III	**152**	**15.4**	**213**	**19.6**	**27**	+
South Central IV	393	32.1	378	30.7	-4	-
South Central V	467	28.6	570	33.9	19	+
Central I	**349**	**28.8**	**266**	**21.6**	**-25**	-
Central II	**118**	**13.0**	**179**	**17.4**	**34**	+
Hartford	**36**	**2.2**	**52**	**3.2**	**46**	+
Capitol I	**174**	**18.9**	**240**	**23.7**	**25**	+
Capitol II	611	43.6	600	41.1	-6	-
Capitol III	**452**	**25.0**	**424**	**23.4**	**-6**	-
Capitol IV	468	34.6	593	39.8	15	+
Capitol V	402	27.1	453	30.3	12	+
Northeast	**246**	**18.4**	**280**	**20.0**	**9**	+
Southeast	431	24.9	470	26.7	7	+
Southeast Shore	**276**	**22.8**	**236**	**19.8**	**-13**	-
CONNECTICUT	8,394	23.8	8,791	24.2	2	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Mastery Test Results, 1994* and *1995*

Connecticut Mastery Test Results - Below Remedial

The State Department of Education has set a minimum standard for Connecticut students' reading, writing, and mathematical skills for the 4th, 6th and 8th grades, similar to the table on the previous page. This lower-level measure is the remedial standard; a student performing below this level receives further diagnosis to determine if extra help is needed.

In the 1995-96 school year, 35% of Connecticut's sixth graders are below the remedial standard in one or more areas. This indicates that two-thirds of students are failing to learn the basics which are expected for their age group.

The differences between poor and wealthy areas of our state is particularly striking when looking at remedial education needs. In Connecticut's four poorest cities, more than two-thirds of sixth graders (65.7% or higher) are below remedial standards on at least one test, more than three times the rate of the wealthiest regions. Only eleven of the twenty-seven regions showed an improvement in this measure during the past year.

Note: The Connecticut Mastery Test data shown here is displayed differently than in the *1995 Data Update* because additional data allows for a comparison to the previous year's scores for each measure. Therefore, the two Connecticut Mastery Test measures are shown on two separate tables.

Below Remedial Standard on Any One Connecticut Mastery Test
Sixth Grade Students — 1994-95, 1995-96 School Year

REGION NAME	1994-95 Number	1994-95 Percent	1995-96 Number	1995-96 Percent	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	564	26.9	531	24.9	-7	+
Housatonic Valley	477	30.2	479	31.8	5	-
Stamford	**430**	**50.5**	**414**	**51.8**	**3**	-
Southwest I	183	18.9	203	19.7	4	-
Southwest II	352	31.5	394	34.3	9	-
Bridgeport	**891**	**66.5**	**1,009**	**68.7**	**3**	-
Southwest III	285	22.8	287	22.5	-1	+
Southwest IV	198	16.0	262	21.0	31	-
Waterbury	**540**	**62.7**	**581**	**65.7**	**5**	-
Naugatuck Valley	347	23.9	326	22.2	-7	+
South Central I	391	27.6	487	34.4	25	-
New Haven	**873**	**74.7**	**942**	**81.8**	**10**	-
South Central II	342	29.3	309	25.6	-13	+
South Central III	**432**	**43.9**	**408**	**37.5**	**-15**	+
South Central IV	241	19.7	298	24.2	23	-
South Central V	404	24.7	354	21.0	-15	+
Central I	326	26.9	404	32.8	22	-
Central II	**434**	**47.9**	**478**	**46.5**	**-3**	+
Hartford	**1,274**	**79.4**	**1,234**	**74.9**	**-6**	+
Capitol I	329	35.7	309	30.6	-14	+
Capitol II	252	18.0	318	21.8	21	-
Capitol III	474	26.2	525	29.0	11	-
Capitol IV	249	18.4	285	19.1	4	-
Capitol V	334	22.5	325	21.7	-4	+
Northeast	**471**	**35.3**	**529**	**37.8**	**7**	-
Southeast	497	28.7	448	25.5	-11	+
Southeast Shore	**456**	**37.7**	**486**	**40.8**	**8**	-
CONNECTICUT	12,046	34.1	12,625	34.8	2	-

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Mastery Test Results, 1994* and *1995*.

High School Dropouts

Each year, one in every 20 students (4.9%) in Connecticut drops out of high school. Four cities have dropout rates that are almost twice as high as the state average — Bridgeport (9.3%), Waterbury (10.7%), New Haven (8.4%), and Hartford (15.2%).

The dropout rate worsened during the past two years, as shown on the table to the right. Fifteen of the twenty-seven regions also showed no improvement during this time.

Applying the state drop out rate for each grade level to a hypothetical class of 100 students entering ninth grade, only 82 would graduate from high school in a typical Connecticut town. In Hartford, only 52 would graduate.

Minorities are more likely to drop out of high school. One out of every twelve black students (8.8%) and one in eight Hispanic students (12.9%) dropped out of high school in the 1993-94 school year, compared to one in twenty white students (3.2%).

Similarly, boys are more likely to drop out than girls, 5.4% compared to 4.3% respectively. Combining these two factors shows tremendous differences between groups. For example, black young men had a 10.4% high school dropout rate, compared to white young women with a 2.9% rate.

The consequences of dropping out of high school can be severe. For example, compared to families headed by individuals who are high school graduates but have no further education, families headed by high school dropouts are twice as likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level.

Note: Dropout rates used here are only for high school students. They do not include the number of children who drop out of school before ninth grade. The calculation of dropouts of a typical class in Hartford paints an optimistic picture of the dropout problem in Hartford because it does not take into account the high dropout rate for students in grades 7 and 8. The dropout figures calculated by the State Department of Education include students who officially withdraw from school, those who enter a non-educational program (e.g. truck driving school or GED classes), and those whose status is unknown. Students transferring to another school are not counted as dropouts. These figures do not include the one percent of students who are enrolled in ungraded classes.

High School Dropout Rate — 1991-94 School Years

REGION NAME	1991-92 Number	1991-92 Percent	1992-93 Number	1992-93 Percent	1993-94 Number	1993-94 Percent	% Change in Rate 1991-93	Better or Worse
Northwest	291	4.2	243	3.5	300	4.2	0	0
Housatonic Valley	171	2.8	206	3.4	195	3.3	18	-
Stamford	**58**	**1.6**	**31**	**0.8**	**79**	**2.0**	**25**	-
Southwest I	80	2.0	46	1.1	14	0.4	-80	+
Southwest II	208	5.1	164	3.9	392	9.5	86	-
Bridgeport	**430**	**9.3**	**447**	**9.4**	**432**	**9.3**	**0**	**0**
Southwest III	84	2.0	80	1.9	141	3.2	60	-
Southwest IV	70	1.7	64	1.5	54	1.3	-24	+
Waterbury	**365**	**9.7**	**444**	**11.7**	**401**	**10.7**	**10**	-
Naugatuck Valley	78	2.0	80	2.0	68	1.7	-15	+
South Central I	205	3.4	203	3.3	172	2.9	-15	+
New Haven	**454**	**12.5**	**325**	**8.8**	**313**	**8.4**	**-33**	+
South Central II	228	5.8	232	6.1	210	5.5	-5	+
South Central III	241	5.7	201	4.7	232	5.4	-5	+
South Central IV	80	2.0	72	1.8	66	1.6	-20	+
South Central V	171	3.5	154	3.2	186	3.7	6	-
Central I	197	4.4	209	4.7	262	5.9	34	-
Central II	**282**	**7.9**	**263**	**7.2**	**212**	**5.6**	**-29**	+
Hartford	**954**	**16.2**	**1,012**	**16.9**	**902**	**15.2**	**-6**	+
Capitol I	**162**	**4.1**	**189**	**4.7**	**190**	**4.7**	**15**	-
Capitol II	93	1.9	73	1.5	194	3.9	105	-
Capitol III	**195**	**3.4**	**166**	**2.9**	**191**	**3.3**	**-3**	+
Capitol IV	66	1.4	84	1.8	79	1.7	21	-
Capitol V	149	3.0	147	2.9	170	3.3	10	-
Northeast	211	4.2	232	4.6	284	5.6	33	-
Southeast	202	3.6	292	5.0	192	3.2	-11	+
Southeast Shore	206	4.7	154	3.5	278	6.3	34	-
CONNECTICUT	5,931	4.7	5,813	4.6	6,209	4.9	4	-

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Source: Table data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Dropout Data Analysis on Public School Districts in Connecticut 1991-92, 1992-93* and *1993-94 School Years*; employment information from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1993*, Table 264.

Juvenile Violent Crime

Arrests of children under 18 make up more than one in five arrests for violent crimes in Connecticut. More than 80% of those arrested are boys. However, only a relatively small percentage of youths are violent. Less than one half of one percent of juveniles in the U.S. were arrested for a violent offense in 1992.

Juvenile crime is somewhat different than adult crime. Violent crimes committed by juveniles peak at the close of the school day and decline throughout the evening hours. In contrast, violent crimes committed by adults increases steadily from early morning through midnight. Similarly, juveniles are more likely to commit crimes in groups than are adults.

Most homicides committed by youth are committed with a firearm, occur during an argument, and occur among people who know each other. Although teenage boys have always had fights, the consequences of the violence have become more extreme. Guns turn what might have been a fist fight thirty years ago into a homicide today. In 1994, 873 arrests of people under the age of 18 were made in Connecticut on weapons charges, mostly guns. This represents a decrease of 94 arrests compared with the year before.

Overall, children are disproportionately the victims of violent crime. Other youth are the most likely victims of crimes committed by young people; juvenile offenders account for nearly half of violent crimes against youth. In contrast, juveniles are seldom the offender in crimes against older victims. The National Victimization Study shows that teenagers are more than twice as likely to be victims of all forms of crime than people age 20 or older, and more than three times as likely to be victims of violent crime than adults. Yet the vast majority of juvenile victimization is hidden from public view because only 20% of the crimes are reported to police.

Even children who are not direct victims of crime are still profoundly affected by it. Exposure to violence affects children's emotional stability, their ability to function in school, and their sense of hope about the future. A 1992 survey of sixth, eighth, and tenth grade students in New Haven found that over 40 percent had witnessed violence in the past year.

Note: Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Because of the large difference in the number of arrests each year, all three years' data are shown separately. The annual average number of arrests is a total for the two year period divided by two. The annual average rate is the annual average number divided by the number of children age 10-17, multiplied by 100,000 to get a rate per 100,000 children of this age group. The number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population age 10-17 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for the years 1992 and 1994. The number of arrests of children for violent crimes includes arrests made by local and state police. Unfortunately, the data is not reported identically for these agencies. Approximately 85% of all juvenile arrests for violent crimes are made by local police, and this data is reported by the town in which the arrest was made. The 15% of arrests made by the state police are reported by the town in which the child lives. State police arrests are important to include because many rural regions do not have municipal police departments, and the majority of the arrests in these regions are made by the state police. Therefore, one should exercise caution when using this data because the total number of juvenile arrests for each region includes data from these two sources. Despite these limitations, given the limited mobility of children ages 10-17, police experts believe that this data is still valid.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate — 1991-94
(per 100,000 children ages 10-17)

REGION NAME	1991-92 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	Rate	1993-94 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	Rate	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	16	93.6	36	206.6	121	-
Housatonic Valley	61	442.9	48	344.1	-22	+
Stamford	**69**	**805.0**	**61**	**694.9**	**-14**	**+**
Southwest I	7	67.7	10	96.3	42	-
Southwest II	**71**	**674.5**	**77**	**726.9**	**8**	**-**
Bridgeport	**124**	**852.2**	**144**	**1,007.6**	**18**	**-**
Southwest III	28	254.5	28	255.1	0	**0**
Southwest IV	28	267.2	12	113.7	-57	+
Waterbury	48	480.8	43	427.8	-11	+
Naugatuck Valley	16	141.0	30	262.0	86	-
South Central I	33	277.9	48	409.8	47	-
New Haven	**234**	**1,986.2**	**210**	**1,823.9**	**-8**	**+**
South Central II	18	173.3	32	312.5	80	-
South Central III	11	114.7	11	115.5	1	-
South Central IV	9	91.3	10	100.9	11	-
South Central V	**31**	**235.9**	**75**	**558.4**	**137**	**-**
Central I	14	134.4	29	278.4	107	-
Central II	**61**	**671.6**	**74**	**825.2**	**23**	**-**
Hartford	**160**	**1,146.2**	**170**	**1,120.0**	**-2**	**+**
Capitol I	**31**	**364.1**	**55**	**658.4**	**81**	**-**
Capitol II	**36**	**309.8**	**60**	**521.5**	**68**	**-**
Capitol III	34	243.2	37	265.3	9	-
Capitol IV	33	298.4	18	162.9	-45	+
Capitol V	24	200.2	47	385.4	93	-
Northeast	43	385.3	45	400.5	4	-
Southeast	**61**	**442.0**	**88**	**646.1**	**46**	**-**
Southeast Shore	49	485.5	41	414.9	-15	+
CONNECTICUT	1,362	437.0	1,532	492.5	13	-

= Worse than state-wide rate

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Safety, *Crime in Connecticut, 1991 -1994 Annual Reports*, and unpublished data. Text also includes information from the U.S. Department of Justice, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report*, 1995, and *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1991*, and *National Crime Victimization Study*; Grove, B.M., et. al. "Silent Victims: Children Who Witness Violence," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, January 13, 1993; New Haven Public Schools, *New Haven Public Schools Social Development Project: 1991-92 Evaluation Report, (Report on the Social and Health Assessment)*, December 1992.

Teen Deaths

The vast majority of teen deaths are caused by injury rather than disease. For teens age 15-19, injuries caused 72% of all deaths in 1993 (100 out of 138 deaths). In most regions of the state, these injuries are unintentional. They are mostly due to car crashes, the leading cause of death. This is not true, however, in Connecticut's three largest cities, where teen murder victims are more than twice as likely as deaths from unintentional injuries.

The risk of injury-related deaths increases with age — teens ages 15-19 are more likely to die of injuries than are children ages 1-14. Also, teen injury deaths are much more likely to be to teen boys than teen girls.

Homicide and suicide are the second and third single leading causes of death for 15 to 19 year olds in our state. In 1993, 34 teenagers were homicide victims, accounting for one-fourth of all deaths for this age group. Fourteen teens committed suicide in 1993.

Young males are more likely to be victims of homicide than females. Girls are more likely to attempt suicide than boys, but boys are more likely to be successful in their suicide attempts.

Guns play an increasing role in deaths of Connecticut children. Between 1988 and 1992, 219 youth under age 20 died of gunshot wounds. Of these, 68% were homicides, 25% were suicides, 13% were unintentional shootings, and 1% were of undetermined cause.

Note: Because of the small number of teen deaths in any given year, the chart shows only three-year total numbers of deaths by cause, not an annual average as in the other charts. For the same reason, rates could not be calculated by region.

Teen Deaths by Cause — 1991-1993
(ages 15 - 19)

REGION NAME	1991-1993 Three Year Total Unintentional Injury	Suicide	Homicide	All Other Causes	Total Deaths
Northwest	4	2	2	5	13
Housatonic Valley	6	1	1	6	14
Stamford	1	3	2	2	8
Southwest I	5	4	1	0	10
Southwest II	3	0	4	1	8
Bridgeport	7	4	33	6	50
Southwest III	6	0	1	6	13
Southwest IV	6	5	0	3	14
Waterbury	6	1	6	3	16
Naugatuck Valley	7	1	0	1	9
South Central I	8	1	0	2	11
New Haven	7	1	24	3	35
South Central II	8	0	0	2	10
South Central III	6	3	0	3	12
South Central IV	6	1	0	5	12
South Central V	5	2	1	1	9
Central I	10	2	0	2	14
Central II	6	2	4	2	14
Hartford	5	1	12	12	30
Capitol I	5	3	1	0	9
Capitol II	4	1	0	0	5
Capitol III	9	1	2	1	13
Capitol IV	6	1	1	0	8
Capitol V	7	0	0	2	9
Northeast	8	1	0	4	13
Southeast	8	5	0	6	19
Southeast Shore	4	1	1	6	12
CONNECTICUT	163	47	96	84	390

Sources: Table data from the Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1991. Text also includes information from the Department of Public Health, Connecticut Health Check, school year 1993-94; American Academy of Pediatrics, "Gunshots the Leading Killer of Connecticut Children, Pediatric Advocates Warn," press release, February 22, 1994.

Child Abuse

Child abuse occurs in all socioeconomic groups and in all types of families. No town in Connecticut is left untouched. The number of children who are abused is considered to be substantially higher than the numbers which are reported to the authorities. In Connecticut, 3.7% of all children are found to be abused or neglected, yet officials estimate between 8% and 10% of all children may be seriously maltreated.

Child abuse has far ranging effects. The Department of Children and Families found that 60 to 75% of residents at Long Lane School, Connecticut's school for delinquent youths, have a history of being sexually abused.

People who are victims of child abuse or neglect are more likely than other adolescents or adults to get into trouble later in life. Being abused or neglected as a child increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53%, as an adult by 38%, and for a violent crime by 38%. Research also suggests that the long-term consequences of childhood abuse includes poor educational performance, health problems, and low levels of achievement in adult life. Although most people who were abused as children do not grow up to abuse their own children, one characteristic that abusers have been found to share is a history of abuse in their own childhoods.

Although child abuse occurs in all racial, ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic groups, physical abuse and neglect are more likely to occur among families living in poverty because of the additional stresses they face. Thus, because people from minority groups have higher rates of poverty, children from these groups enter the child protection system in disproportionately large numbers.

Note: The table to the right reflects different data than last year's child abuse information. This data shows the number of children who were confirmed as abused or neglected, meaning that their case was reported to DCF, investigated, and evidence of maltreatment found, although if a child were substantiated as abused twice in one year they have been counted twice. Even so, the number of children who are abused or neglected is higher than the numbers shown here — not every case of child abuse is reported, and sometimes those that are reported are not substantiated. The rate is the total number of children who have been abused between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1995, divided by the total number of children ages 1-18 in 1994, then multiplied by 100 to get a percentage. The number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population under 18 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for 1994.

Children Confirmed as Abused/Neglected
SFY 1994-95

REGION NAME	Number	Percent
Northwest	1,007	2.4
Housatonic Valley	1,051	3.2
Stamford	421	1.9
Southwest I	106	0.5
Southwest II	368	1.4
Bridgeport	1,460	4.1
Southwest III	287	1.1
Southwest IV	180	0.7
Waterbury	1,218	4.8
Naugatuck Valley	352	1.3
South Central I	814	2.9
New Haven	3,164	10.7
South Central II	879	3.6
South Central III	961	4.1
South Central IV	681	3.0
South Central V	1,105	3.4
Central I	954	3.9
Central II	1,328	5.8
Hartford	3,724	10.0
Capitol I	1,014	5.0
Capitol II	384	1.5
Capitol III	674	2.0
Capitol IV	316	1.2
Capitol V	793	2.7
Northeast	1,928	7.2
Southeast	1,321	4.1
Southeast Shore	1,236	4.7
CONNECTICUT	27,726	3.7

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Department of Children and Families. Text also includes information from the Children's Division of the American Humane Association, *Child Protection Leader*, March 1994; Department of Children and Families, *Strategic Plan 1993-1998: Caring for Connecticut's Future*, 1993; National Institute of Justice, *The Cycle of Violence*, September 1992; and National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)*.

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Regional Indicators

Northwest
Housatonic Valley
Stamford
Southwest I
Southwest II
Bridgeport
Southwest III
Southwest IV
Waterbury
Naugatuck Valley
South Central I
New Haven
South Central II
South Central III
South Central IV
South Central V
Central I
Central II
Hartford
Capitol I
Capitol II
Capitol III
Capitol IV
Capitol V
Northeast
Southeast I
Southeast Shore

Northwest

Barkhamstead
Bethlehem
Bridgewater
Canaan
Colebrook
Cornwall
Goshen
Harwinton
Kent
Litchfield
Morris
New Hartford
New Milford
Norfolk
North Canaan
Plymouth
Roxbury
Salisbury
Sharon
Thomaston
Torrington
Warren
Washington
Watertown
Winchester
Woodbury

Total Number of Children	40,719
Percent of Total Population	23.4
Per Capita Income	$19,971
Child Poverty	4.2%
Living With Two Parents	80.9%

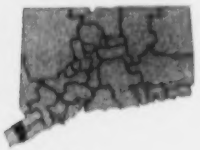
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	97.0%
Black	1.2%
Other Races	1.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.5%

42

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate	Worse Than State Rate / Better Than State Rate
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	2,067	5.0	14.7	66%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	149	66.7	68.9	3%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	14	6.1	7.3	16%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	244	11.4	12.6	10%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	118	5.3	8.1	35%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	5	16.4	23.4	30%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	589	27.7	24.2	14%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	531	24.9	34.8	28%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	300	4.2	4.9	14%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	36	206.6	492.5	58%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1007	2.4	3.7	35%

Stamford



Stamford

Total Number of Children	21,773
Percent of Total Population	20.1
Per Capita Income	$27,092
Child Poverty	9.9%
Living With Two Parents	67.9%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	64.9%
Black	27.1%
Other Races	7.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	12.8%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	3,124	14.1		14.7	4%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	141	82.2	19%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	11	6.0		7.3	18%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	389	22.2	76%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	99	5.3		8.1	35%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	3	19.7		23.4	16%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	89	11.1	54%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	414	51.8	49%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	79	2.0		4.9	59%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	61	694.9	41%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	421	1.9		3.7	49%

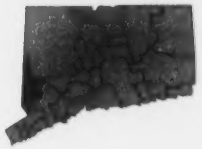
Housatonic Valley

Total Number of Children	31,826
Percent of Total Population	23.8
Per Capita Income	$22,919
Child Poverty	4.4%
Living With Two Parents	82.0%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	90.1%
Black	4.1%
Other Races	5.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	5.5%

Bethel
Brookfield
Danbury
New Fairfield
Ridgefield
Sherman



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	2,220	6.8		14.7	54%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	121	59.0		68.9	14%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	13	6.1		7.3	16%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	146	7.0		12.6	44%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	102	4.9		8.1	40%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	5	20.0		23.4	15%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	423	28.1		24.2	16%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	479	31.8		34.8	9%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	195	3.3		4.9	33%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	48	344.1		492.5	30%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,051	3.2		3.7	14%

Southwest I

Total Number of Children	22,217
Percent of Total Population	22.0
Per Capita Income	$46,670
Child Poverty	2.5%
Living With Two Parents	86.6%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	93.1%
Black	1.9%
Other Races	5.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.6%

Greenwich
New Canaan
Weston
Wilton

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	310	1.4		14.7	90%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	49	40.4		68.9	41%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	5	3.7		7.3	49%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	50	4.6		12.6	63%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	12	0.9		8.1	89%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	3	19.4		23.4	17%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	436	42.4		24.2	75%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	203	19.7		34.8	43%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	14	0.4		4.9	92%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	10	96.3		492.5	80%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	106	0.5		3.7	86%

Southwest II

Darien
Norwalk

Westport

Total Number of Children	25,128
Percent of Total Population	20.8
Per Capita Income	$31,966
Child Poverty	6.1%
Living With Two Parents	76.0%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	80.2%
Black	13.9%
Other Races	6.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	9.8%

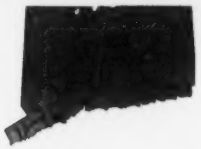
Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
			100% 75% 50% 25% 0		0 25% 50% 75% 100%
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	2,394	9.4		14.7	36%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	116	59.8		68.9	13%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	12	6.3		7.3	14%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	277	15.6	24%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	67	3.3		8.1	59%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	4	18.6		23.4	21%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	288	25.1		24.2	4%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	394	34.3		34.8	1%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	392	9.5	94%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	77	726.9	48%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	368	1.4		3.7	62%

Bridgeport

Total Number of Children	36,992
Percent of Total Population	26.1
Per Capita Income	$13,156
Child Poverty	29.0%
Living With Two Parents	47.0%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

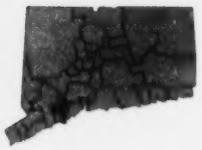
White	45.0%
Black	34.1%
Other Races	20.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	38.2%



Bridgeport

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	13,824	38.7	163%	14.7	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	241	94.8	38%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	33	11.9	63%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	289	13.9	10%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	501	19.7	143%	8.1	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	15	50.5	116%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	49	3.3	86%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	1,009	68.7	97%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	432	9.3	90%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	144	1,007.6	105%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,460	4.1	11%	3.7	

Southwest III



Shelton
Stratford

Trumbull

Total Number of Children	25,325
Percent of Total Population	21.7
Per Capita Income	$20,855
Child Poverty	3.3%
Living With Two Parents	81.8%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

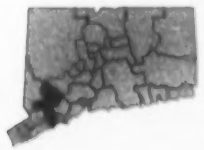
White	91.0%
Black	5.8%
Other Races	3.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	4.0%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	1,195	4.8		14.7	67%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	80	60.6		68.9	12%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	10	7.0		7.3	4%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	53	4.7		12.6	63%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	51	3.9		8.1	52%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	4	18.6		23.4	21%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	362	28.4		24.2	17%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	287	22.5		34.8	35%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	141	3.2		4.9	35%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	28	255.1		492.5	48%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	287	1.1		3.7	70%

Southwest IV

Total Number of Children	23,864
Percent of Total Population	22.7
Per Capita Income	$26,388
Child Poverty	2.4%
Living With Two Parents	86.9%

Easton
Fairfield
Monroe
Newtown
Redding

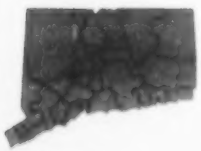


Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	96.6%
Black	1.0%
Other Races	2.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.4%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	366	1.5		14.7	90%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	75	57.4		68.9	17%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	7	5.2		7.3	29%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	42	3.7		12.6	71%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	20	1.5		8.1	81%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	3	17.8		23.4	24%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	407	32.7		24.2	35%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	262	21.0		34.8	40%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	54	1.3		4.9	73%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	12	113.7		492.5	77%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	180	0.7		3.7	81%

Waterbury



Waterbury

Total Number of Children	25,561
Percent of Total Population	23.5
Per Capita Income	$14,209
Child Poverty	20.6%
Living With Two Parents	59.5%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

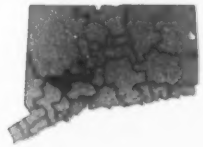
White	69.3%
Black	18.1%
Other Races	12.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	22.6%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	8,439	33.4	127%	14.7	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	164	86.5	26%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	17	8.3	14%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	642	36.1	187%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	268	14.1	74%	8.1	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	5	26.8	15%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	44	5.0	79%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	581	65.7	89%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	401	10.7	118%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	43	427.8		492.5	13%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1218	4.8	30%	3.7	

Naugatuck Valley

Total Number of Children	26,146
Percent of Total Population	24.1
Per Capita Income	$20,010
Child Poverty	2.8%
Living With Two Parents	84.5%

Cheshire
Middlebury
Naugatuck
Oxford
Prospect
Southbury
Wolcott



Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	96.0%
Black	1.7%
Other Races	2.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.4%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	951	3.6		14.7	76%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	64	49.0		68.9	29%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	8	6.0		7.3	18%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	185	14.6	16%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	49	3.7		8.1	54%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	5	25.6	9%	232.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	507	34.5		24.2	43%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	326	22.2		34.8	36%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	68	1.7		4.9	65%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	30	262.0		492.5	47%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	352	1.3		3.7	65%

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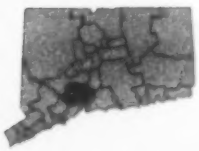
South Central I



Ansonia
Beacon Falls
Bethany
Derby
Hamden
North Haven
Seymour
Woodbridge

Total Number of Children	28,721
Percent of Total Population	20.9
Per Capita Income	$19,855
Child Poverty	5.6%
Living With Two Parents	79.4%

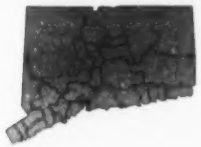
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	89.7%
Black	7.0%
Other Races	3.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.9%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	2,323	8.2		14.7	44%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	93	53.4		68.9	22%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	10	5.8		7.3	21%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	157	9.3		12.6	26%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	78	4.5		8.1	44%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	6	25.0	7%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	294	20.7	14%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	487	34.4		34.8	1%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	172	2.9		4.9	41%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	48	409.8		492.5	17%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	814	2.9		3.7	22%

New Haven

Total Number of Children	30,936
Percent of Total Population	23.7
Per Capita Income	$12,968
Child Poverty	33.8%
Living With Two Parents	38.6%



New Haven

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	34.0%
Black	51.6%
Other Races	14.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	21.6%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate 100% 75% 50% 25% 0	State Rate	Better Than State Rate 0 25% 50% 75% 100%
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	14,066	47.4	222%	14.7	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	211	101.3	47%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	24	10.9	49%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	498	26.2	108%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	354	16.8	107%	8.1	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	11	45.0	92%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	31	2.7	89%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	942	81.8	135%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	313	8.4	71%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	210	1,823.9	270%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	3,164	10.7	189%	3.7	

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South Central II

Milford
Orange

West Haven

Total Number of Children	25,131
Percent of Total Population	21.5
Per Capita Income	$18,430
Child Poverty	5.8%
Living With Two Parents	75.4%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	87.7%
Black	8.9%
Other Races	3.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.9%

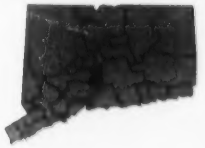
Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	2,832	11.5		14.7	22%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	99	65.9		68.9	4%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	11	7.2		7.3	1%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	133	9.3		12.6	26%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	77	5.1		8.1	37%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	5	23.7	1%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	318	26.3		24.2	9%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	309	25.6		34.8	26%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	210	5.5	12%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	32	312.5		492.5	37%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	879	3.6		3.7	3%

South Central III

Total Number of Children 23,517
Percent of Total Population 23.4
Per Capita Income $16,684
Child Poverty 8.6%
Living With Two Parents 73.7%

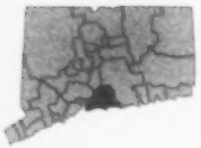
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 88.6%
Black 4.3%
Other Races 7.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 14.9%

Meriden
Wallingford



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	4,054	17.4	18%	14.7	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	95	62.4		68.9	9%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	8	4.9		7.3	33%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	207	13.8	10%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	118	7.8		8.1	4%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	5	24.9	6%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	213	19.6	19%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	408	37.5	8%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	232	5.4	10%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	11	115.5		492.5	77%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	961	4.1	11%	3.7	

South Central IV



Branford
East Haven
Guilford
Madison
North Branford

Total Number of Children	22,606
Percent of Total Population	22.1
Per Capita Income	$22,021
Child Poverty	2.9%
Living With Two Parents	82.2%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	97.2%
Black	1.0%
Other Races	1.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.9%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate 100% 75% 50% 25% 0	State Rate	Better Than State Rate 0 25% 50% 75% 100%
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	950	4.1		14.7	72%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	61	46.1		68.9	33%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	7	5.3		7.3	27%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	85	6.6		12.6	48%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	38	2.9		8.1	64%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	3	14.8		23.4	37%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	378	30.7		24.2	27%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	298	24.2		34.8	30%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	66	1.6		4.9	67%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	10	100.9		492.5	80%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	681	3.0		3.7	19%

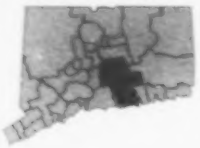
South Central V

Total Number of Children	31,401
Percent of Total Population	21.9
Per Capita Income	$19,660
Child Poverty	5.6%
Living With Two Parents	77.2%

Children's Racial Ethnic Background

White	90.8%
Black	6.4%
Other Races	2.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.4%

Chester
Clinton
Cromwell
Deep River
Durham
East Haddam
East Hampton
Essex
Haddam
Killingworth
Middlefield
Middletown
Old Saybrook
Portland
Westbrook



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	2,108	6.6		14.7	55%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	123	60.3		68.9	12%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	11	5.6		7.3	23%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	165	8.2		12.6	35%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	89	4.4		8.1	46%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	4	14.9		23.4	36%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	570	33.9		24.2	40%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	354	21.0		34.8	40%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	186	3.7		4.9	24%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	75	558.4	13%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,105	3.4		3.7	8%

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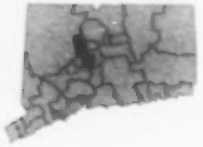
Central I



Bristol
Burlington
Southington

Total Number of Children	24,524
Percent of Total Population	23.1
Per Capita Income	$18,747
Child Poverty	4.3%
Living With Two Parents	80.2%

Children's Racial Ethnic Background

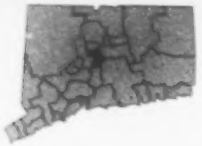
White	95.5%
Black	2.2%
Other Races	2.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.2%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994 95	2,055	8.3		14.7	44%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	69	50.0		68.9	27%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991 93	6	4.2		7.3	42%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992 93	128	10.4		12.6	17%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	95	6.9		8.1	15%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 14, avg. 1991 93	5	25.8	10%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995 96	266	21.6	11%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995 96	404	32.8		34.8	6%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9 12, 1993 94	262	5.9	20%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10 17, avg. 1993 94	29	278.4		492.5	43%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994 95	954	3.9	5%	3.7	

Central II

Total Number of Children	23,375
Percent of Total Population	21.3
Per Capita Income	$15,916
Child Poverty	18.3%
Living With Two Parents	64.9%

Berlin
New Britain
Plainville



Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	76.6%
Black	8.3%
Other Races	15.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	22.3%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	6,187	27.2	85%	14.7	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	112	73.3	6%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	12	7.9	8%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	174	11.7		12.6	7%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	197	12.9	59%	8.1	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	6	34.6	48%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	179	17.4	28%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	478	46.5	34%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	212	5.6	14%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	74	825.2	68%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,328	5.8	57%	3.7	

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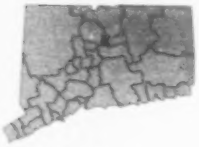
Hartford



Hartford

Total Number of Children	38,390
Percent of Total Population	27.5
Per Capita Income	$11,081
Child Poverty	43.6%
Living With Two Parents	30.3%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	24.7%
Black	44.2%
Other Races	31.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	46.7%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	22,633	60.9	314%	14.7	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	357	128.0	86%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	41	13.7	88%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	461	18.3	45%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	650	23.3	188%	8.1	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	11	35.8	53%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	52	3.2	87%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	1,234	74.9	115%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	902	15.2	210%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	170	1,120.0	127%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	3,724	10.0	170%	3.7	

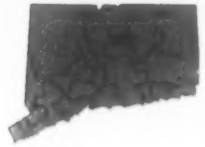
Capitol I

Total Number of Children	20,992
Percent of Total Population	20.6
Per Capita Income	$17,627
Child Poverty	6.5%
Living With Two Parents	70.8%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

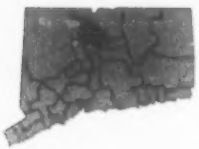
White	84.4%
Black	9.9%
Other Races	5.7%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.7%

East Hartford
Manchester



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	3,699	18.1	23%	14.7	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	110	77.0	12%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	12	8.7	19%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	103	7.7		12.6	39%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	106	7.4		8.1	9%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	2	12.3		23.4	47%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	240	23.7	2%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	309	30.6		34.8	12%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	190	4.7		4.9	4%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	55	658.4	34%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,014	5.0	35%	3.7	

Capitol II



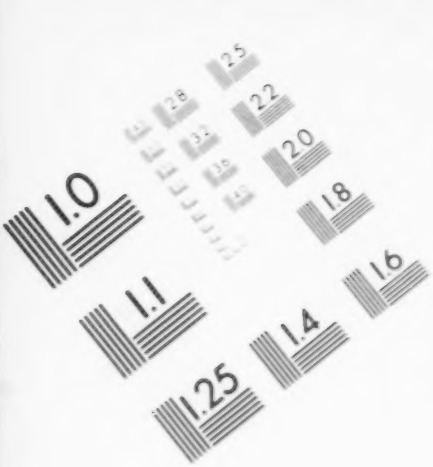
Avon
Bloomfield
Canton
Simsbury
West Hartford

Total Number of Children	25,984
Percent of Total Population	21.0
Per Capita Income	$27,077
Child Poverty	2.6%
Living With Two Parents	83.3%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	85.2%
Black	10.4%
Other Races	4.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.6%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	1,306	5.1		14.7	65%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	90	61.6		68.9	11%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	12	8.4	15%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	58	4.2		12.6	67%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	39	2.7		8.1	67%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	4	18.3		23.4	22%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	600	41.1		24.2	70%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	318	21.8		34.8	37%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	194	3.9		4.9	20%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	60	521.5	6%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	384	1.5		3.7	59%



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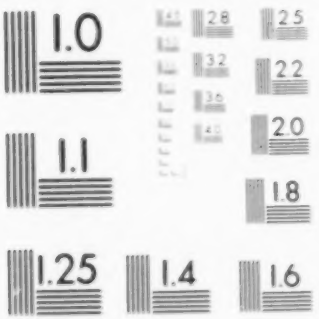

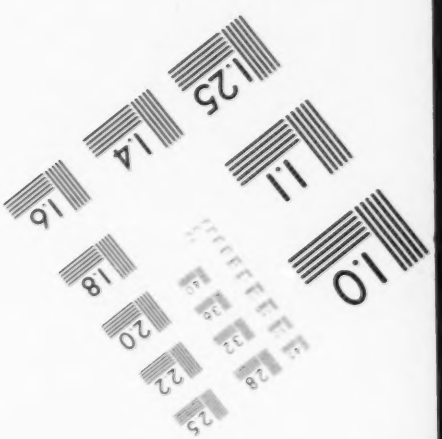

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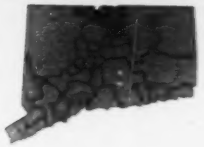
Capitol III

Total Number of Children	33,495
Percent of Total Population	23.1
Per Capita Income	$19,233
Child Poverty	2.3%
Living With Two Parents	81.9%

East Granby
East Windsor
Enfield
Granby
Hartland
South Windsor
Suffield
Windsor
Windsor Locks

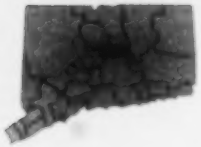


Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	91.0%
Black	5.7%
Other Races	3.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.6%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	1,598	4.8		14.7	67%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	138	72.8	6%	68.9	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	9	4.7		7.3	36%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	112	6.0		12.6	52%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	78	4.1		8.1	49%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children age 1-14, avg. 1991-93	6	23.7	1%	23.4	
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	424	23.4	3%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	525	29.0		34.8	17%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	191	3.3		4.9	33%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	37	265.3		492.5	46%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	674	2.0		3.7	46%

Capitol IV



Farmington
Glastonbury
Marlborough
Newington
Rocky Hill
Wethersfield

Total Number of Children	25,583
Percent of Total Population	20.4
Per Capita Income	$23,426
Child Poverty	2.3%
Living With Two Parents	84.2%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	94.7%
Black	1.8%
Other Races	3.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.7%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	727	2.9		14.7	80%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	74	54.4		68.9	21%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	7	5.3		7.3	27%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	57	4.3		12.6	66%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	21	1.5		8.1	81%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	3	16.8		23.4	28%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	593	39.8		24.2	64%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	285	19.1		34.8	45%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	79	1.7		4.9	65%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	18	162.9		492.5	67%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	316	1.2		3.7	68%

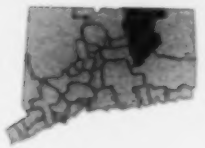
Capitol V

Total Number of Children	29,006
Percent of Total Population	22.5
Per Capita Income	$17,849
Child Poverty	4.3%
Living With Two Parents	82.0%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	95.4%
Black	1.7%
Other Races	2.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.1%

Andover
Bolton
Columbia
Coventry
Ellington
Hebron
Mansfield
Somers
Stafford
Tolland
Union
Vernon
Willington



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	1,525	5.2		14.7	65%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	79	49.6		68.9	28%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	12.	7.4	1%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	123	7.8		12.6	38%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	78	4.9		8.1	40%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	3	11.6		23.4	50%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	453	30.3		24.2	25%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	325	21.7		34.8	38%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	170	3.3		4.9	33%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	47	385.4		492.5	22%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	793	2.7		3.7	27%

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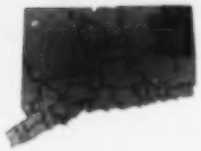
Northeast



Ashford
Brooklyn
Canterbury
Chaplin
Eastford
Hampton
Killingly
Plainfield
Pomfret
Putnam
Scotland
Sterling
Thompson
Windham
Woodstock

Total Number of Children	26,363
Percent of Total Population	25.7
Per Capita Income	$14,520
Child Poverty	11.4%
Living With Two Parents	73.4%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	93.7%
Black	1.3%
Other Races	5.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.8%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	3,175	11.9		14.7	19%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	83	59.4		68.9	14%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	10	7.0		7.3	4%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	178	12.9	2%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	147	10.5	30%	8.1	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	4	18.9		23.4	19%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	280	20.0	17%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	529	37.8	9%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	284	5.6	14%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	45	400.5		492.5	19%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,928	7.2	95%	3.7	

Southeast

Total Number of Children	32,940
Percent of Total Population	25.1
Per Capita Income	$16,639
Child Poverty	9.4%
Living With Two Parents	77.6%

Children's Racial Ethnic Background

White	93.6%
Black	3.4%
Other Races	3.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.8%

Bozrah
Colchester
Franklin
Griswold
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Montville
North Stonington
Norwich
Old Lyme
Preston
Salem
Sprague
Voluntown

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	2,768	8.5		14.7	42%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	90	50.3		68.9	27%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	10	5.2		7.3	29%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	217	12.2		12.6	3%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	143	8.0		8.1	1%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	4	16.6		23.4	29%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	470	26.7		24.2	10%
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	448	25.5		34.8	27%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	192	3.2		4.9	35%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	88	646.1	31%	492.5	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,321	4.1	11%	3.7	

Southeast Shore

East Lyme
Groton
New London
Stonington
Waterford

Total Number of Children	27,066
Percent of Total Population	21.8
Per Capita Income	$16,768
Child Poverty	9.2%
Living With Two Parents	75.2%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	83.5%
Black	9.5%
Other Races	6.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	7.8%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
AFDC percent of all children, avg. 1994-95	3,092	11.8		14.7	20%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1993	95	51.7		68.9	25%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1991-93	15	8.1	11%	7.3	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, avg. 1992-93	317	17.2	37%	12.6	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1993	162	8.8	9%	8.1	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1991-93	4	18.6		23.4	21%
Meeting Mastery Test Goal percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	236	19.8	18%	24.2	
Below Mastery Test Remedial percent of all sixth grade students, 1995-96	486	40.8	17%	34.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993-94	278	6.3	29%	4.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1993-94	41	414.9		492.5	16%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1994-95	1,236	4.7	27%	3.7	

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Terms

Children:
Throughout this book, we have used the term "children" to apply to persons younger than the age of 18. Where the available data uses a different age grouping, it is so noted.

Race/ethnicity:
We have reported race and ethnicity using the categories established for the 1990 U.S. Census and used by state agencies providing the data. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Fiscal year data:
Most data presented here is for calendar years. Where data collected by state or federal authorities was available only by fiscal years, it is noted as SFY (state fiscal year, July 1 to June 30) of FFY (federal fiscal year, October 1 to September 30).

Methodology

Changes in the *1996 Data Update*:
There have been a number of changes in this year's data book, when compared to the *1995 Data Update*. As the collection of comparable data available at the local level grows, new analyses are possible. For example, this year we are able to show previous year's data for prenatal care, which was only a snapshot in time in last year's book. Also, changes in the data collection methods by the executive branch have made new local level data available. An improved measure of child abuse and neglect, for example, is available for the first time in the *1996 Data Update*. Unfortunately, we have also eliminated two measures which were included in last year's book, alcohol use and tobacco use, because the data was collected only once.

Number:
For each indicator, we include the number of "events" for a given time period, for example, the number of high school students who dropped out during the 1991-92 school year.

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Rate:
For 13 of the 14 child well-being indicator tables, we include rates as well as numbers. A rate is a measure of the likelihood of an event, and is calculated by dividing the number of events by the number of persons that are "eligible" for that event. For example, the high school dropout rate is the number of students who dropped out in a given year by the number of students enrolled. A percentage is a rate per 100. Other rates included here are per 1,000 or 100,000. Rates can be used to compare between regions for a specific indicator. Rates were not calculated if the number of "events" was less than 5. The regions with rates worse than the statewide rate are highlighted on each table. Meaningful rates can not be calculated for the teen deaths measure at the local level because of a lack of reliable data for the number of teenagers to use as a denominator and estimates could not be made because of the narrow age range. Therefore teen deaths are not included in the regional tables.

Rounding:
For the purpose of improving readability, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number in the text, except in rare cases where smaller differences were deemed crucial. Some of the statistics cited in the text were only available rounded to the nearest whole number. Those who are interested in a particular statistic at a more detailed level should call CAHS for more information. Please note that because of this rounding, percentages may not always add up to exactly one hundred percent.

In the charts, all rates are calculated to the nearest tenth of a percent for greater accuracy. The percent change in rates over time are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Sources:
Sources for all data are listed on each page in the order in which they appear in the text.

Notes:
We have included technical information from the text as necessary as notes at the bottom of the page referenced. The formula used for calculating the data in the charts, and any limitations of the data, are included there as well.

Selection of indicators:
Many different indicators could have been used to measure the well-being of children. The compilation of these indicators for our first book was a function of 1) the results of a survey of members of the Children's Future Panel (a group of more than forty individuals who are advising this project), 2) relation to national KIDS COUNT indicators, 3) how directly the indicator measured children's well-being, and 4) availability of data.

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Regions:
For the purposes of this report, we have divided Connecticut into 27 regions (towns or groups of towns) based on the public use microdata areas established by the Census Bureau. The use of regions allowed us to calculate rates where the population would have been too small at the town level. Each region has a population of more than 100,000, and no town is split between two regions. The five largest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury, are regions unto themselves. The raw data for the tables was collected originally for each town, and then towns were grouped into regions. Regional school districts sometimes enrolled students from more than one of the regions for the high school dropout data used in this report; a list of the regions to which these school districts were assigned can be found on page 11. Indexes to towns and regions and a map are located on pages 8-12.

Comparing regions to state-wide rate:
On the regional tables, the rate for each indicator is shown as a percent better or worse than the state-wide rate. Because this percentage varies on the measure, one should look at the child well-being indicator tables to see how your region compared to others on that measure. For example, a region could have a high school dropout rate that is twice the statewide rate.

Comparing regions to one another:
This report makes no attempt to combine indicators into an overall score for any region. Given the diversity of the indicators and their measurement, and the wide diversity of demographics across regions, we felt it best to view the indicators individually and form a more holistic view of how well children in each region were doing.

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ConnectiCare, Inc.
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CUC International, Inc.
Data Switch Corporation
Day, Berry & Howard
The Dexter Corporation Foundation, Inc.
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation
Duracell International Inc.
Eagle Federal Savings Bank
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Macy's East, Inc.
The Marlin Firearms Company
Mutual of America
Northeast Utilities
Orion Capital Companies
Oxford Health Plans, Inc.
JCPenney Manchester Catalog Distribution Center
Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Company
Pitney Bowes, Inc.
The Pittston Company
Playtex Apparel, Inc.
Reflexite Corporation
Security-Connecticut Corporation
Shared Technologies, Inc.
Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation
The Stop & Shop Supermarket Company
Timex Corporation
Tosco Corporation
Trans-Lux Corporation
The United Illuminating Company
United Technologies Corporation
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